

Electricity and water boards accused of overcharging

By Tony Dawe and Andrew Morgan

Many British companies, local authorities and individuals pay too much for their electricity and water, a Times inquiry has revealed.

After *The Times* exposure of faulty telephone bills contributing to British Telecom's profits, there is now clear evidence that a similar situation exists in the water and electricity industries.

Leading firms specialising in analysing energy costs put the overcharging at more than £100 million a year.

They accuse water authorities of "incompetence and double accounting" and electricity boards of "arrogance" and of operating "hidden tariffs".

Mr Graham Pusey, UK managing director of National Utility Services, the oldest and largest firm of analysts in the country, said: "There is a host of tariffs, special terms and different pricing interpretations which would all benefit customers if they were aware of them."

Mr Stuart Long, a director of McKinnon and Clarke, energy consultants, said: "We never fail to find a saving when local authorities call us in."

Overcharging generally affects organisations rather than individuals, but it is often the ratepayer or taxpayer who ends up having to foot the bill because many victims are local councils or nationalised industries.

Organisations pay too much for electricity because they are charged for greater capacity than they require and because they cannot pick the best deal from 700 different tariffs now being operated by the 15 UK electricity boards. Faulty meters and time switches, which fail to move over to cheap rates, also lead to overcharging.

McKinnon and Clarke identified electricity savings worth tens of thousands of pounds in 550 premises belonging to one London borough. They also found that faulty meters had run up

an additional £34,000 bill and won the borough a rebate from the London Electricity Board.

Analysts told *The Times* that the North Western Electricity Board (Norweb) devised a new range of tariffs in April last year which still remained unpublished a year later.

Norweb agreed they have a "seasonal time of day tariff" which remains unpublished because there are insufficient potential customers to merit it.

The Midlands Electricity Board has a little-known B22 tariff which can be well suited to businesses using only a limited amount of peak electricity. The board objects to analysts describing this as a "secret" tariff, but agrees that some of its "special terms" are available only on demand, after consultation.

The boards often show reluctance to

admit faults or change customers' tariffs. The North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board insisted that a group of holiday chalets in a Highland glen could not be charged a domestic rate even though no industrial work went on there. It also told an Aberdeen hotelier that a certain combination of tariffs he favoured was "impossible".

The South of Scotland Electricity Board refused to accept responsibility for a faulty time switch which had led to a bakery firm being overcharged.

The Welsh board refused to accept that billing errors were to blame for unexpectedly high charges at a public school.

But all of them changed their tune and agreed to make refunds after pressure from cost analysts.

The most startling example of water board "double accounting" discovered by McKinnon and Clarke involved a pharmaceutical company in South Wales which paid twice for sewerage disposal for more than five years. It eventually received a £74,268 rebate from Welsh Water.

The Welsh Water Authority said the problem began when it began direct billing in 1981 and the firm failed to notice the error. "Obviously it was our fault, but we were surprised that the company had not noticed they were paying twice for five years. The new system has settled down now and we are confident firms are not being erroneously billed."

A company running a big shopping centre received £41,876 back from the North West Water Authority after paying for a non-existent water supply to an empty tower block.

Problems occur with water bills because many organisations are charged three separate ways for supply and disposal.

They pay, firstly, for water used,

(measured by meter) and for a corresponding amount as sewerage.

They pay, secondly, for surface water which drains from their premises into sewers - from roofs and roads.

Many also pay a third charge for trade effluent.

Analysts often discover examples of double charging where firms have paid domestic sewerage rates on all of their supplies as well as trade effluent rates on the same water.

At one garage chain analysts found 15 examples of overcharging at nine sites and got a £10,866 rebate. They discovered duplication of sewerage charges, leaked water being charged as trade effluent and an invoice based on water supplied to a different company.

The analysts also found several ways of saving money: reducing the size of the supply to some garages, getting car-wash

Continued on page 24, col 1

Howe angry over 'illegal' EEC budget

From Richard Owen, Nyborg, Denmark

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday denounced moves to bring in an "illegal and improper" EEC draft budget for 1988 with only a day to go before the expiry today of the legal deadline for its adoption.

He said it would be a "reckless pursuit of illusion" to adopt yet another stopgap budget which exceeded the Common Market's resources, and would pre-empt the overhaul of EEC finances planned for the next Common Market

summit in Copenhagen in early December.

"I have made plain as a pikestaff our view that so far as the 1988 budget is concerned, anything in excess of the 1.4 per cent ceiling (on VAT revenues) would be illegal and improper," Sir Geoffrey said after a meeting of EEC foreign ministers here.

"We cannot agree that anything should be done to prejudice the discussion of future finance at the Copenhagen summit, where we shall be working for a positive and conclusive outcome," he said.

Lurching from one budgetary crisis to another was "to build on shifting sands", Sir Geoffrey said. "We simply cannot go on like this any more."

In over 10 years of EEC budget discussions he had never heard anything which offered a credible alternative to what Britain was proposing.

He condemned "the quick fix" and "creative accounting", noting that the EEC deserved better than to be allowed to drift onto the "shoals of improvisation".

It ought to be possible to fashion policies of benefit to all the EEC's 300 million inhabitants, including farming communities.

Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish Foreign Minister and current President of the Council of Ministers, said he was "guardedly optimistic" that a draft 1988 budget would be adopted tomorrow by majority vote. But officials said this depended on whether Spain and Greece made a

majority possible by accepting assurances that the budget would guarantee increased regional and social funds.

If the southern states remain unconvinced, the Common Market will be left without a budget for next year, and it will fall to the Copenhagen summit to sort out 1988 finances as well as long-term budget reform. The Commission in Brussels has said that if the Council of Ministers fails to produce a 1988 budget by the end of the Copenhagen summit, the Commission will take legal action against the council for dereliction of duty.

The 1988 problem arises because the commission believes the EEC needs an extra £4 billion next year to meet spending plans in a budget of £28.7 billion. Britain argues for a maximum of £24.7 billion, and the latest Danish compromise would produce a budget of £27.5 billion, still higher than Britain is prepared to tolerate.

Mr Ellemann-Jensen said he had asked Lord Plumb, President of the European Parliament, to grant Ministers a day's grace for the 1988 budget, and national capitals would accept or reject the latest Danish budget compromise by tomorrow morning.

Sir Geoffrey said Britain was not taking "a narrow accountant's view of Europe" but believed that if Europe was to meet future challenges it had to have a stable financial foundation without "interminable wrangling over money".

Heseltine shadow over Tory faithful

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

The three most powerful Tory backbenchers, the former Cabinet ministers Mr Michael Heseltine, Mr Leon Brittan and Mr John Biffen, are likely to temper the general election victory celebrations at the Conservative Party conference, which begins tomorrow, with criticisms of policy.

Mr Heseltine, who will make three speeches on the conference fringe as well as publish a new post-election chapter to his book, *Where There's A Will*, will confirm opposition to the Government's community charge proposals, which have produced about 60 motions, at least 17 warning that the "poll tax" will prove unfair and prejudice the party's electoral prospects.

Mr Heseltine will give a warning that there is no way that economic improvement can deliver three million jobs at the speed they are needed in

the areas where they are required and that even if it did the workforce would not have the necessary skills.

He will urge the Government to extend its intention of

Sir John Nott, former Secretary of State for Defence, criticises postwar Prime Ministers, including by implication Mrs Margaret Thatcher, for lacking long-term vision over defence.

removing the "dole" from youngsters who refuse to take up work or a training place to other age groups by introducing something similar to US Welfare programmes, which deny benefit to workers unless they perform community tasks.

Mr Heseltine will also give a warning that the Government

Continued on page 24, col 4



Triumphant trio: England's Howard Clark (left), Nick Faldo (centre) and Gordon J. Brand (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Prisoners take new hostage

By Michael Evans and Kerry Gill

Less than 48 hours after an SAS assault team freed the Peterhead Prison hostages, inmates at Perth Jail were holding another prison officer hostage last night.

The incident began at tea-time when a number of prisoners were believed to have grabbed the officer and attempted to break through on to the prison roof.

At Peterhead, the decision to send in the Special Air Service to rescue Mr Jackie Stuart, the prison officer held hostage for more than four days, was the first time that the SAS had been used in such circumstances.

Men of the SAS Counter Revolutionary Warfare Wing, moved in after an appeal by Mr Alastair Lynn, the Grampian Chief Constable.

It is understood that the decision was taken after consultation between the Home Office and the Ministry of Defence.

It was felt that the Peterhead crisis required the SAS because of fears for Mr Stuart's health, the difficulty of reaching him and the state of mind of the three prisoners holding him.

Reports from the prison suggest that the unit adopted similar tactics to the SAS attack on the Iranian Embassy in 1980.

The SAS unit, dressed in black and wearing masks, climbed up to the roof of the jail and threw stun grenades into the room where the prison officer was being held before storming in. No one was injured in the operation.

Prison siege: page 3

Strong support for BA-BCal merger

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

The two government departments with principal responsibility for aviation matters have recommended that the proposed merger of British Airways and British Caledonian should go ahead.

But both have told the Monopolies and Mergers Commission that curbs must be placed on the merger to ensure that the new airline is provided with adequate competition both on short and long haul routes.

The evidence put forward by the Department of Transport and the Civil Aviation Authority is regarded as carrying most weight with the MMC. In a huge submission the Civil Aviation Authority has recommended that routes now operated by both airlines should continue to have a second British competitor flying alongside the new airline.

If this is accepted it would give companies such as Virgin Atlantic and British Midland Airways a chance of picking up BCal licences to serve Los Angeles, New York, Hong Kong and Tokyo.

The collective Government view, made known to the MMC through the Department of Transport, is that the merger should go ahead but that there should be an extensive review of existing licences to prevent the new airline establishing a monopoly.

The Commission is due to make its final recommendation at the beginning of November and Lord Young, Secretary of State for Trade, is expected to make a quick decision. The dozens of airlines and other interested parties who have given evidence to the Commission are leaning strongly in favour of the merger.

British Airways will have to decide in the light of the MMC's decision whether it will still offer the £237 million it has proposed to take over BCal.

Mr Harry Goodman, chairman of the group which owns Air Europe, is ready to offer about the same to take over BCal should the BA bid be rejected.

England's golfers win again

English golf, buoyant after last week's victory by Europe in the Ryder Cup, received another boost at St Andrews yesterday when the national team won the Dunhill Cup, beating Scotland 2-1 in the final.

Reference Point, the British-trained odds-on favourite for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp, finished a distant eighth behind Tremolino, who provided Pat Eddery with his third successive victory in the race.

Reports, page 44

Coward paintings to go on sale

By Lynda Murlin

The late Sir Noel Coward was much more guarded about his talent with a paintbrush than his famous "talent to amuse", but soon the results of his private hobby will be revealed at the first big auction of his paintings.

About 30 pictures are on their way from his old home in Switzerland to Christie's, the London auctioneers, for a sale early next year, timed to coincide with a revival of his musical, *Bitter Sweet*.

The paintings mostly show bright West Indian scenes - Coward often spent years behind an easel at his second home in Jamaica. But because he mostly refused to sell any, apart from a few for charity, the auctioneers face difficulty in estimating prices.

This week the auctioneers are to discuss creating an unusual partnership with the New Sadler's Wells Opera Company, which is to revive *Bitter Sweet*. The company claims it will be London's first professional production of the show since the original in 1929. It is hoped a group of Coward's paintings can be exhibited at theatres during a national tour of the show.

According to Mr Sheridan Morley, author of a biography on Coward, he was always "very cagey" about selling his work although he gave many pictures away.

He took up painting in middle life and worked in both oils and watercolours.

His work is described by Mr Morley as "remarkable" and reminiscent of the work of the French artist Raoul Dufy.

The auction, understood to be in aid of charity, has been initiated by Mr Graham Payne, Coward's lifelong friend and chief executor of his estate.

WOMEN talking

Starting today, Charlotte Rampling (below), Jennifer d'Abo, Margaret Drabble and Baroness Grimond are among the dozens of remarkable women who talk about love



and sex - and knowing the difference - and men and work and motherhood and every aspect of being a woman. By Friday, everyone will be talking about them.

Page 15

IN PART 2

£700m buyout

MFI, the furniture group, and Hygena, the kitchen company, are to merge in a £700 million management buyout. Page 25

Portfolio Gold

Three winners shared Saturday's £12,000 Times Portfolio Gold competition, treble the usual amount, because there were no winners on previous days. The £8,000 weekly prize was also shared by three readers. Details, page 3. ● Portfolio list, page 31.

INDEX

Home News	2-5
Overseas	7, 8, 11, 12
Business	25-31
Sport	40-44
Arts	18
Births, marriages, deaths	21
Church	20
Court	20
Crème de la Crème	37-38
Crosswords	14, 24
Diary	18
Education	35
Entertainment	22
Features	14-16
Forces appointments	20
Information	22
Law Report	39
Leading articles	17
Letters	20
Nature Notes	20
Obituary	20
Science	21
TV & Radio	23
Weather	24
Wills	20

★★★★★ SL

Russia lifts veil on chemical weapons arsenal

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Delegates from 45 countries, including Britain and the United States, arrived this weekend at one of the world's largest and most sinister chemical warfare complexes to inspect the 19 main types of chemical weapons in the Soviet arsenal.

Dressed in gas masks and ankle-length capes, the delegates and a handful of Western reporters watched as troops in protective clothing destroyed a 550 lb bomb containing the lethal nerve agent, Sarin, a tiny drop of which injected into the ear of a fluffy white rabbit killed it in front of us in five unpleasant seconds.

The four-strong British team, which included Dr Graham Pearson, director of the Chemical Defence Establish-

ment at Porton Down, expressed distaste at the public experiment on the rabbit, whose last seconds were vividly recorded by Soviet television. They also remarked that, unlike in the Soviet Union, cats and dogs were not used for similar chemical warfare experiments in Britain.

What until Saturday were the most secret testing sites in the Soviet Union were covered in hastily erected camouflaged marquees serving watermelon and a potent local drink to the delegates. These included representatives of all 40 nations making up the United Nations Conference now edging closer to agreeing on a worldwide ban on chemical weaponry.

"In view of the fact that less than a year ago the Soviet Union would not even admit publicly that it held any

chemical weapons, our presence here is of a significance that cannot be overstated," Mr Richard Butler, Australia's disarmament envoy, said. "I am convinced that the Soviet Union now wants to get rid of its large supply of chemical arms."

The bizarre exercise, complete with the cruise-liner *Yuri Andropov* moored on the nearby Volga river to accommodate the delegates overnight inside the secret military zone, is understood to have been ordered personally by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, who overruled objections from some senior figures in the Soviet Army.

Colonel-General Vladimir Pikalov, chief of the chemical troops of the Soviet Union, looking ill at ease, told the delegations that he had never

appeared before such a foreign audience in his whole career.

Apart from driving home the appalling nature of chemical warfare and the choking, blistering and nerve destruction agents it employs, the programme was designed as an important Soviet confidence-building measure designed to speed up the final signature of the convention. A chemical weapons ban will be a key issue at the next superpower summit.

Carrying our individually fitted gas masks and looking like improbable additions to the Soviet Union's 45,000-strong chemical warfare division, we sat in a prefabricated pavilion in the middle of the bleak Russian steppe watching each of the

Continued on page 24, col 3

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NEWS SUMMARY

Confusion over 'INLA killing'

The body of a young man believed to have been shot in the head was found yesterday in an abandoned car 150 yards north of the Irish border in south Armagh.

A statement from the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) group in south Armagh said that it had executed the man for misappropriating funds and extorting money from businessmen in the name of "the Border Fox".

However the general headquarters staff of INLA issued a counter-statement insisting that none of its units was involved in the murder.

The INLA was engaged in a bitter feud earlier this year between rival factions in which at least ten people died. Security sources suggest that the reorganized INLA consists of at least 50 political activists and 15 gunmen. The "Border Fox", expelled from the INLA last month, is believed to have been prominent in the organization.

College cuts bite 'Dignity' in death

The number of students who completed university degree courses in 1985 fell for the second year running, and the University Grants Committee said yesterday that the decrease of 4 per cent over the previous year reflected cuts imposed by the Government in 1981-2.

The number of full-time students taking degree courses in 1985-6 rose for the first time since then, by 0.5 per cent.

Extradition dispute

The Irish state is expected to serve papers in the High Court in Dublin today disputing the decision of the Dublin district court not to extradite to Britain Mr Kevin McDonald, a former passport official at the Irish embassy in London. The case will probably be heard before the end of the week. Meanwhile British and Irish law officers will exchange views on how best to proceed with the appeal.

Film art for sale Godfried confesses

More than 3,000 pieces of artwork by the Hollywood fashion designer and illustrator, Ernst Godfried, are to be auctioned by Bonhams in London in December.

Dryden died in 1938 and the artwork went to Helena Wolff, who, on Dryden's advice, had left Austria and settled in England before the Second World War.

After her death in 1976 her house was cleared and the artwork was put out as rubbish. It was detected by her great-nephew, Mr Anthony Lipmann.

James Godfried, a convicted rapist released on compassionate grounds has admitted killing an American woman.

Godfried is being held at Syros in Greece after the discovery of the body of Mrs Nancy Connor, aged 28, from California.

In a radio interview conducted from his cell he admitted culpability but said that the death was the result of a road accident which occurred when he was drunk.

Godfried had used his car to knock his previous victims to the ground.

Family points finger at Khomeini

By Andrew Morgan

The family of Mr Ali Tavakoli-Nabavi, who was found murdered with his son, Nadir, in their flat in Wembley, north-west London, joined pro-monarchist Iranian factions in Hyde Park yesterday to chant "Death to Khomeini" slogans.

His son, Nasser, claimed that the Khomeini regime was behind the killings and he described how his father and brother often confronted Muslim fundamentalists at Speaker's Corner. He added that many of the 20,000 exiles in the UK were at risk.

He called his father a "martyr" and said both he and his family were taking added precautions against possible attacks. "I don't believe that my father and brother died for nothing. If I stop now, their loss will be wasted, even though I am in danger."

He added that his father had been prepared for attacks since the family first arrived in the UK in 1976.

Scotland Yard has said the killings bear the hallmarks of a political killing but other motives have not been ruled out.



Nasser Tavakoli-Nabavi, murdered with his father. Police presence yesterday was increased and anti-terrorist officers mingled with the crowd.

The dead man's widow, Mrs Monir Tavakoli-Nabavi, was due to arrive in London last night from Vienna, where she had been staying with her eldest son. Her daughter, Nazi, aged 22, and another son, Nezam, aged 18, were also present at Speaker's Corner to listen to a series of anti-Khomeini speeches.

Up to 400 Iranians attended the demonstration to hear the calls for revenge from a podium draped with Imperial Iranian flags above two

chrysanthemums draped in black. A two-minute silence began the hour-long demonstration.

Mr Nasser Tavakoli-Nabavi, aged 22, added: "The British Government should be more careful about who they let visit this country. This is a free country but don't let it become a jungle for every assassin to come here."

Three pro-monarchist groups were present at Hyde Park with Mr Mohammed Damsani, from the Support of Constitutional Monarchy for Iran, calling for revenge on the Iranian leadership.

Mr Tavakoli was an architect in Iran who sent his wife, three sons and daughter to the UK at the height of the Islamic revolution.

Mr George Robertson, the Opposition's deputy foreign affairs spokesman, called yesterday for terrorist killings of Iranians in Britain to be given greater political and police attention.

He said it was clear that opponents of Ayatollah Khomeini were being systematically eliminated. Unless urgent steps were taken far worse outrages would follow.



Nasser Tavakoli-Nabavi comforts a friend during yesterday's demonstration at Speaker's Corner.

Willis warns on union review

By Tim Jones

Union leaders have been told that the review body set up to promote a more positive image for trade unionism presents them with the last chance to halt the decline in membership and make the movement relevant into the next century.

The warning was delivered at the weekend by Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, who told delegates at a London conference that nothing could be achieved "unless we recognize that the trade union movement has reached a watershed".

Mr Willis indicated that if the movement was to overcome the "severe hurdle" it encounters in recruiting many secure and well-paid workers, it must be prepared to meet capitalism on its own terms.

"If members want additional pensions, or insurance tailored to their needs, it is folly to tell them they can only get these from the big private financial institutions."

"If members can get a bit shaved off their mortgages through a trade union scheme, is that some sort of betrayal? After all, why should the devil have all the best plastic cards?"

Mr Willis hopes that the 20 general council members undertaking the review will be able to make a preliminary report within six months. Before then, they must resolve the question of so-called no strike deals, an issue which threatens to tear the movement apart.

Unless they get that right, Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the electricians' union, could ballot his 350,000 members on whether to remain within the TUC.

Mr Willis, addressing the South East Regional Council of the TUC, told delegates: "We have got to act together."

In eight years, he said, the movement had lost 2.5 million members, and not just because of unemployment.

A hostile government, companies hostile to unions, and "frighteningly low membership" among part-time workers presented the movement with facts which were "disastrous if we fail to face up to them".

Tebbit 'is ready to quit post'

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, gave his strongest hint yesterday that he would never serve again on the Tory frontbench, apparently ruling out the leadership after Mrs Margaret Thatcher (Our Political Reporter writes).

Mr Tebbit, who left the Cabinet at his request after the general election, said on BBC 1's *This Week Next Week*: "I think it would be very unlikely I would be back in government again."

Speculation centres on whether Mr Tebbit will use this week's party conference to announce his departure, for personal reasons, as chairman. Close colleagues confirmed yesterday that he had had approaches from the private sector.

Much will depend however on Mrs Thatcher, to whom Mr Tebbit has submitted plans for the reorganization of Central Office. The frontrunner to replace him is Lord Young of Grafton, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

Battle for Alliance deserters

By Robin Oakley
Political Editor

The Conservative Party conference, opening tomorrow, and the Labour Party's promised policy review, which begins this week in the Shadow Cabinet, will start a battle for middle-of-the-road voters deserting the SDP/Liberal Alliance.

The latest MORI poll conducted for *Times Newspapers* confirms a slump in the Alliance vote, putting the parties' share at Conservatives 49 per cent, Labour 36 per cent and Alliance just 12 per cent, a record low.

The poll also reveals that most of the voters slipping away from the Alliance are uncertain where to go.

The bad news for Labour is that the number of those saying that the party had the best policy has declined on every key question since the general election.

The Conservatives currently have a 36 point margin over Labour on law and order and on defence, while Labour's previous 5 per cent lead on unemployment has been reduced to just 1 per cent.

WHICH PARTY HAS THE BEST POLICIES? (%)

	Con	Lab	Lib/SDP	Don't know	Con lead
EMPLOYMENT					
May 79	42	36	3	19	+6
June 87	30	35	20	15	-5
Now	33	34	7	26	-1
LAW AND ORDER					
May 79	58	19	3	20	+39
June 83	50	19	11	20	+31
June 87	49	25	15	17	+18
Now	50	14	4	32	+36
EDUCATION					
June 83	37	29	17	17	+18
June 87	30	33	21	15	-3
Now	32	31	7	30	+1
DEFENCE					
June 83	53	19	14	14	+34
June 87	50	24	16	9	+26
Now	53	17	7	22	+36
HOUSING					
June 87	33	39	15	13	-5
Now	34	34	5	27	0
INNER CITIES					
Now	28	28	5	39	0

Worrying news for the Conservatives, though, is that on the inner cities, their chosen theme for this parliament, 39 per cent of "don't knows" outnumber both Tory and Labour with 28 per cent each.

The Conservatives currently have a 36 point margin over Labour on law and order and on defence, while Labour's previous 5 per cent lead on unemployment has been reduced to just 1 per cent.

with the "don't knows" at 27 per cent.

The Conservatives can hardly be happy either that they are only 1 per cent ahead on education.

The potential advantages to be won in the battle now beginning for shifting voters' minds are shown by the

increases since the general election in the "don't knows" — up from 15 to 26 per cent on unemployment, from 17 to 32 per cent on law and order, from 15 to 30 per cent on education, from 9 to 22 per cent on defence and from 13 to 27 per cent on housing. Alliance support appears to have collapsed into the "don't knows" camp, where it is "up for grabs".

The public are not convinced that they will continue to benefit from Conservative government with the so-called "economic optimism" index showing a clear decline. The Government's standing, too, has slipped from 47 per cent satisfaction in July to 44 per cent.

Among those who list the inner cities as the most important issue of all the Labour lead is 12 per cent.

MORI interviewed a representative quota sample of 1,864 adults aged 18 plus in 170 constituency sampling points throughout Great Britain. They were interviewed face to face from September 24-30. Data were weighted to match the profile of the population.

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Education officers say Baker's plans will cut standards

By Sarah Thompson, Education Reporter

The Government's plans for education are too hasty and will "lead in most cases to a lowering of standards for the majority if not for all", education officers have said.

Mr Dennis Hatfield, chief education officer for Trafford and president of the Society of Education Officers, has told Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, that his plans will undermine "sensible planning of the use of resources". He had not "realistically" taken into account the cost of the drastic changes.

Other criticisms came at the weekend from such bodies as the SDP and the Methodist Division of Education and Youth.

Mr Hatfield told Mr Baker: "It is worrying that in the wider area of teachers, governors and parents there is less than enthusiasm for many of the proposals. No changes can be made to work as effectively as they should if there is less than full commitment from those who have to implement them."

The education officers are particularly concerned by the proposal to abolish planned admission limits at popular schools and to delegate financial management to larger schools.

In their response to the Government's set of consultation documents they criticised the "open enrolment" policy as "uneconomic". The Government is accused of ignoring the educational reasons for admission planning. For example, authorities ought not to be under pressure, the education officers say, to provide special needs teaching in all schools when at present their admission plans allow them to concentrate resources in certain schools.

The plans for financial delegation represent a "ser-

Fifty thousand families in Solihull and Birmingham will receive applications for this week for Britain's first City Technology College. But the catchment boundary for Kingshurst City Technology College has been drawn to exclude middle-class Castle Bromwich, because "it is not one of the least privileged areas", according to Mrs Valerie Stagg, the school's head.

Children in the three-mile radius catchment area who apply for places at the school, where the timetable will concentrate on mathematics, science and technology, will be selected on an IQ test on the basis of their enthusiasm and motivation and their parents' willingness to co-operate with the long school day from 8.30am to 4.45pm. The school opens next September, sponsored by Hanson Trust and Lucas Industries. Further CTCs are planned for Nottingham, London and South Yorkshire.

ous removal of power and influence from the local education authority" because no provision is made for the local education authority to keep an essential proportion of finance to fund "developmental activities".

The education officers are worried that where school premises are used by the community after school hours, there will be "a fruitful area of potential conflict" as the allocation of costs of heating and other services is bound to be affected.

The Advisory Centre for Education called the whole package "ill-considered and contradictory".

The independent pressure group said that the open enrolment proposals may lead to racially segregated schools "as has been highlighted by

the current Dewsbury conflict".

The centre says: "It is difficult to reconcile the (Government's) argument that the national curriculum proposals are necessary to bring uniformity across the country with those which say that grant maintained schools will bring much-needed diversity."

"Proposals for open enrolment and grant-maintained schools claim to extend parental choice, but both will reduce parental choice and parents' rights."

In its response to the consultation documents the SDP says that the proposals for a national curriculum are "too rigid, too precise and take up too much of the school timetable".

The party asks how Mr Baker "will be able to find sufficient numbers of teachers to ensure that the science and mathematics subjects will be taught to all pupils up to 16 given that there is already a shortage of teachers in these subjects?"

"How will he be able to ensure that all schools have the space, the equipment and the resources? How will the local education authority be able to plan new buildings work that will be necessary to teach the national curriculum given the uncertainties that will be introduced by open enrolment and opting out?"

The SDP believes that the proposed national tests at seven, 11, 14 and 16 "could condemn thousands of children as educational failures unnecessarily".

The Methodist Church's Division of Education and Youth describes the national curriculum as "limited and mechanistic" and "lacking in vision and threatening individual initiative".



Mrs Rosie Matthews-Smith, Pearly Queen of Camden (left), attends the Pearly Harvest Festival at St Martin-in-the-Fields, London, yesterday, with her niece, Diane Carter, Pearly Princess of Hampstead. Mrs Matthews-Smith, aged 76, is the daughter of London's first Pearly couple who began the tradition in 1902 (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

Euro pilots to test 'fly-by-wire' jet

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Test pilots from Europe's four leading air safety organizations are to begin a detailed examination of a new Airbus "fly-by-wire" jet next month before issuing the first internationally accepted certificate of airworthiness.

They will put the revolutionary A320 twin-engine jet through every flight test and, if all goes well, should issue a full certificate of airworthiness to enable it to enter airline service.

The A320 is packed with computer equipment designed to make it impossible to stall and which automatically takes over if the pilot puts the aircraft into a position which could be unsafe.

Some computer experts have expressed fears that such reliance on electronics could prove dangerous.

That claim is hotly denied by Airbus which says that the equipment has been tested for years in the laboratory, in simulators and by its own pilots. It emphasizes that the main controls may be operated manually if necessary.

Senior pilots from safety authorities in France, Germany, Britain and Holland will fly it during the next six months, logging at least 300 hours and subjecting the air-

craft to all possible flight failures.

The fly-by-wire technique replaces mechanical controls and sends electronic impulses down narrow strands of wire to the control surfaces of the aircraft. Computers record every move and are designed to prevent the aircraft from flying beyond its limits.

British Caledonian has ordered 10 of the jet which is expected to get its full certification in February.

The American airline Northwest has applied for permission to operate daily services between Manchester and Boston - and reopened a long standing dispute over the growth of air services from the city.

Manchester airport is one of the fastest growing airports in Europe, but is not included in agreements between Britain and the United States which govern air services.

For the moment, no US airline can fly there unless it is granted a special exemption. Manchester has been campaigning for years for the anomaly to be removed and claims that there is enormous demand for direct scheduled services from the North of England to the US.

BBC man is put in the stocks

By Andrew Morgan

The Lincolnshire village of Corby Glen yesterday took revenge on a BBC broadcaster who was welcomed into their bosom and then released scathing comments about them.

After six months of choice insults in his programmes, Mr Wilfred De'Ath yesterday agreed to be ensnared in the village stocks at the start of the annual Sheep Fair.

Various missiles, mostly wet sponges, were propelled at Mr De'Ath, who admitted his gesture was partly contrition but also to gain publicity for the remaining six programmes in his Radio Four series, *God's Acre*.

In the first programme, Mr De'Ath visited a village church and said he had more spiritual upliftment at his churchyard than at the Methodist church to "red ink" and described some of the older inhabitants as "wrinklies".

After a women's Royal British Legion sing-song, he said it was so ghastly that he would have to leave.

Letters were sent to senior staff at the BBC.

Prince's inner city trust may be shut

The closure of Inner City Aid, the trust set up at the instigation of the Prince of Wales to fund self-help projects in deprived inner cities, will be discussed at a meeting at Kensington Palace next week.

More than 100 proposals to rebuild and restore the crumbling fabric of the inner cities will founder if the trust is disbanded.

Inner City Aid, which initially aimed to raise £10 million a year, was launched in November last year by the Prince as "Band Aid for the inner cities".

The difficulties at the trust have been brought to a head by the resignation of its director, Mr Charles Kneivitt, the architecture correspondent of *The Times*.

Mr Kneivitt said yesterday he had been advised by his solicitor not to discuss his resignation. Friends said he had become disillusioned after the Inner City Aid trustees, including Lord Scarman and Mr Rod Hackney, the president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, accepted a restriction on fund-raising and publicity until November 1988 in favour of the Youth Business Trust.

The Prince is also patron of this group, a charity with similar aims to Inner City Aid.

Portfolio - Gold - Six share £20,000 in prizes

Three people shared *The Times* Portfolio Gold daily prize on Saturday. Each will receive £4,000 of the £12,000 prize which accumulated because there were no winners on the previous two days.

The winners were Mr K. Appleby, of Harrogate, North Yorkshire; Mr Andrew Page, of Uxbridge, Hammersmith, and Mrs S. Hughes, of Ruthin. The £8,000 weekly prize was shared by Mr Roy Aubrey, of Reading, Berkshire; Mr Alan Melville, of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire; and Mr Roy Burgess, of Wandsworth Common, south-west London, each of whom receives £2,666.

Portfolio cards can be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to Portfolio Gold, *The Times*, PO Box 40, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.

Pregnancy 'trap' for 10,000

More than 10,000 women a year could be forced to continue with an unwanted pregnancy if proposed changes in the law are introduced, Mrs Wendy Savage, a leading consultant obstetrician, said yesterday (*Our Science* Correspondent writes).

Mrs Savage said she and 600 members of Doctors For A Woman's Choice on Abortion (DWCA) "deplored" the legislative changes put forward by Mr David Alton, the Liberal MP.

Mr Alton is introducing a private member's Bill which calls for the reduction of the limit at which an abortion can legally be performed from 28 to 18 weeks.

Mrs Savage said almost 11,000 women had abortions at 17 weeks or later last year. "Many of these women are delayed because of the health service system", she said.

"They include a high proportion of very young women and a disproportionate number of the underprivileged, including those who are mentally ill or handicapped," she said. DWCA supported a reduction in the number of abortions. "But we want this to be achieved by reducing the need for such operations, not by forcing women to continue with an unwanted pregnancy."

Only 29 very late abortions, involving pregnancies of 25 or more weeks were performed among the total of 172,286 carried out last year, Mrs Savage said.

Red Cross to help victims of Aids

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

British Red Cross workers are to offer Aids sufferers home care, meals on wheels and "cosmetic camouflage" to help them conceal the physical effects of the disease.

Plans to involve 100,000 volunteers in community care for victims of the virus were announced at an international conference of Red Cross societies in London yesterday.

Mrs Christine Reeves, services director of the British organization, said: "This will be a natural extension of many existing services which will apply both to infected persons, their friends and families. We want to help demolish the barriers that exist against people with Aids."

Improved community care combined with the best medical treatment could improve the survival prospects of sufferers, Mr Richard Rector, of the American National Association of People With Aids, said.

A demonstration of how cosmetics can be used to cover skin blemishes caused by Aids was given at the meeting.

Lloyds plans link with rival credit card club

By Colin Campbell

Lloyds Bank is expecting formal confirmation today that it has been accepted as a member of the Visa credit card group, making it the first British clearing bank to hold membership of two rival credit cards.

Lloyds formally put forward its application to Visa at a meeting in Amman, Jordan, last week. Applications by other British clearing banks who issue rival cards are expected to follow.

The bank has yet to decide whether its Visa card would be a debit card (enabling purchases to be immediately debited from a bank account) or whether it could be used in cash dispensing machines.

Mr Ron McAvoy, national co-ordinator of Frontiers, a support group for Aids sufferers, said: "Many people with the disease are afraid to leave their homes because they fear they can be identified. Anything which helps them feel able to go about their normal lives is welcome."

Cliff Richard, the singer, has criticized pop songs which appear to condone promiscuity. In an interview in *Woman* magazine published today he objects to the hit song "I Want Your Sex" by George Michael.

"With all the publicity about Aids, the title alone is a glorification of something we don't need at the moment", he said.

Needle exchange schemes aimed at preventing drug addicts becoming infected through shared equipment were criticized by a specialist yesterday. Dr Peter Wood, a consultant psychiatrist at Waddelovs Hospital, Bradford, said there was evidence that more people might inject because more needles were available.

Prison siege SAS-style operation condemned

By Kerry Gill

The Scottish Council for Civil Liberties said yesterday it was appalled at the military-style operation that ended the Peterhead prison siege during the early hours of Saturday morning.

"Having used this kind of military attack, with the apparent involvement of the SAS, the prisoners will use up and use similar tactics", Dr Carol Jones, of the council's executive, said.

Although the authorities refuse to discuss details of the rescue of the prison officer, Mr Jackie Stuart, it is widely believed that the operation was carried out by the SAS. Dr Jones said: "It is a horrific thing to look forward to, but sooner or later the prison officer is going to be seriously injured or even killed. If the prison authorities adopt a military style of action you can anticipate a great deal more organization among prisoners contemplating taking a hostage."

Dr Jones is to seek a mandate from her executive to draw up a critique of the Peterhead siege, in which Mr Stuart was held for 105 hours. The report, detailing the council's views on how the siege and the rescue operation were conducted, will then be sent to the Scottish Office.

Peace in the prisons could not be achieved by military



Mr Stuart at home with his wife, Betty, after his release. To draw up a critique of the Peterhead siege, in which Mr Stuart was held for 105 hours. The report, detailing the council's views on how the siege and the rescue operation were conducted, will then be sent to the Scottish Office.

Peace in the prisons could not be achieved by military

Risk of mayhem 'unless penal policies change'

There will be mayhem in Britain's prisons unless the Government's penal policies are reversed, the Prison Reform Trust says in its annual report today.

The warning from Sir Monty Flanders, the trust's chairman, comes as Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, made clear that he has decided against private prisons.

However Mr Hurd is keen to use private enterprise skills in speeding construction of

new prisons. He has set up a new Prisons Buildings Board to encourage this.

In the trust's report, Sir Monty says politicians of both main parties had presided over an apparently unending increase in the size of the prison population, which topped 50,000 in England and Wales.

"This is partly why I have concentrated upon the potential for mayhem and disorder

if current penal policies are not reversed", he says.

"Obviously, there are more persuasive arguments for sensible measures of prison reform than the threat of industrial warfare, riot, arson and insurrection."

"Yet such events are visible and politically significant symptoms of a far more deep-seated malaise. It does not require too great a leap of imagination to view the festering penal slums of Brixton,

Winson Green and Strangeways as somehow symbolic of the inner-city decay which surrounds them."

The reason behind Mr Hurd's decision against private prisons is his belief that jail custody is the business of the state.

He has received a blow from the latest total of prisoners in police cells who should be in jail in England and Wales. The figure has reached 842, the highest level this year.

Warning on gutter journalism

By Richard Evans

Gutter journalism could lead to government restrictions on all newspapers, says the president of the Guild of British Newspaper Editors said yesterday.

"One huge scandal, surrounding some of the worst examples of journalistic excess could lead to all of us paying the price of the outrageous behaviour of those of our colleagues that the profession and the industry has failed to condemn", Mr Keith Parker said.

Mr Parker, editor of the Wolverhampton-based *Express and Star* for 10 years, told the guild's annual meeting in Durham that the end result could be a protection of private life, swept through Parliament on a popular tide of sentiment. He called for a stronger Press Council.

Although he did not mention the *Daily Star* by name, his remarks will be interpreted as applying specifically to that newspaper, which has increasingly featured nude photographs and stories about sex since it linked last month with *Sunday Sport*.

The Press Council, the duties of which include maintaining the character of the British Press "in accordance with the highest professional and commercial standards", is under increasing pressure to condemn the content of the newspaper.

Sir Zelman Cowen, chairman, said yesterday: "It is plainly within the remit of the council to be concerned with this matter of standards". He could not say whether the council would discuss the *Daily Star* at its next meeting.

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, the campaigner for cleaner television, said yesterday: "My anxiety about the *Daily Star* is that the entrance of something like this into our life will lower the whole culture of our media. If you get soft porn in a newspaper, it will make the battle to get soft porn removed from the television screen and other areas of life that much more difficult."

Meanwhile ITV chiefs will consider tomorrow banning advertising the *Daily Star*. Tesco supermarkets has withdrawn a £400,000 a year advertising contract with the *Daily Star* after complaining about the newspaper's treatment of women. Woolworths and the Co-Op may follow.

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Sabbath drinkers endure protest for 2p tipples

By John Conroy

"Two pence, please sir", the barmaid coyly demanded for a pint of Carlsberg lager yesterday afternoon in the Hillsborough Bar in Hillsborough, Co Down.

About 300 drinkers jostled eagerly with one another to obtain this low price lager, or a coveted pint of Guinness or a cherished pint of Bass, all for the same bargain price.

Demand was also brisk for generous measures of whisky, while women sipped sherry or port, all for two pence a drink. Children were able to enjoy soft drinks for the princely sum of 1p.

liberally with their hard-earned pennies, a crowd of about 50 stood outside in the rain protesting at the liquid inquiry within.

They were members of the Rev Ian Paisley's Free Presbyterian Church, and they were in full voice against the opening of public houses in Northern Ireland on a Sunday for the first time since 1923.

Both the Sunday revellers and the defenders of the traditional dry sabbath had one thing in common - they knew that the place to be was the Hillsborough Bar, which is owned by Mr Gordon Harvey, chairman of the Federation of

the Retail Licensed Trade.

The revellers had come to the Hillsborough to take advantage of the special offer of 1923 prices. The protesters had come to single out Mr Harvey as an enemy who was destroying the Ulster sabbath.

Mr Harvey said that Ulster publicans had the opportunity to compete commercially with other establishments such as hotels and clubs which have enjoyed the right to sell drink on Sunday.

But he dismissed the suggestion that the law, which allows Ulster's 1,800 public houses to open for two hours at

Sunday lunchtime and for three hours in the evening, would mean a social revolution in the province.

"It will give people freedom of choice", he said. As a result of the new law people could bring their families and enjoy food as well as a pint.

But the Rev Stanley Barnes, the local Free Presbyterian minister, denounced the opening of public houses on a Sunday and said that the clubs should be closed as well.

He and his followers distributed leaflets showing that Ulster has a spiralling alcohol problem. Many of the drink-

ers, he claimed, were outsiders. There was little demand from the people of Hillsborough for drinking on a Sunday.

This was not the view of Mr Desmond Patterson, the owner of the Ploagh Bar, near by. Mr Patterson was finding it difficult to cope with the demand and he regretted that he had not opened the lounge.

But he had no regrets at not offering 1923 prices. "I have more sense than to do that. I would soon be out of business as would Mr Harvey if we offered that all the time", he said.

British ferries threatened by move to tighten safety

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

Up to two thirds of the ships in the British cross-channel ferry fleet could be forced out of service under proposals being considered by the Department of Transport.

Officials believe the vessels, all at least 17 years old, face a greater risk of capsizing if holed than modern ferries.

The ferries were built to standards introduced in 1965, which the inquiry which followed the Zebrugga disaster said may make them substantially less safe than modern ships.

However sources in the ferry industry say the pro-

posals will make no difference to safety and will force passengers on to Continental ferries which may not even comply with the 1965 standards, let alone the later 1980 and 1984 rules.

The inquiry report said: "Immediate consideration should be given to phasing out vessels built under the 1965 rules unless they meet, or can be modified to meet, at least the 1980 standards."

It said that, if damaged below the waterline, ships built to the 1965 regulations may be more likely to take water in on the car deck, with a higher risk of capsizing, than

ferries built to the 1980 or 1984 standards.

About two-thirds of the British ferry fleet were built to the 1965 standards. It is thought the future of many could be at risk.

A consultative document from the Department of Transport says it is considering introducing, as soon as possible, regulations which will require all roll-on roll-off passenger ferries which were built in accordance with the 1965 or earlier rules to comply with the revised standard of survivability.

The ferry companies are making the complex calculations necessary to see to what extent 1965-rule ferries comply with the 1980 regulations.

They have been given until December 1 to submit the calculations for their oldest vessels and until April for the remainder.

One shipping industry source said that implementation of the recommendation would make no contribution to improving safety standards. The 1965-rule ferries were not unsafe. The only effect of forcing British ferries out of service would be that people would travel on Continental ferries which in many cases probably did not comply with the 1965 regulations.

After pressure from Britain, the International Maritime Organization may move with unusual speed to achieve international adoption in November of changes to passenger ferries because of the Herald of Free Enterprise disaster. Most of these changes have already been adopted by Britain. They include making it an absolute requirement that watertight doors should be closed before sailing and the fitting of bridge warning lights and closed circuit television to check doors have been closed.

The inquiry at Dover into the deaths of 188 people aboard the Herald of Free Enterprise, which began four weeks ago, is expected to end tomorrow.



Sven Voss, aged nine, from West Germany, with the smile of someone who is \$25,000 better off. He won first prize in the Rabik Olympics in London, where he was the youngest competitor in the contest to see who could solve the infuriating Rabik magic puzzle - a derivation of the Rubik Cube - in the fastest time. With him is the game's inventor, Professor Erno Rabik.

The Swire Group

Ballots boom: 1

Reform society to oversee rash of local polls

Government plans for local authority schools and housing will both involve a huge number of small-scale ballots of parents and tenants. Each will have to be properly scrutinized and organized. One result may be an inflow of public money into the Electoral Reform Society which, as well as overseeing elections, campaigns for abolishing Britain's first-past-the-post voting system. David Walker, Public Administration Correspondent.

The Education Reform Bill to be published this autumn will greatly enhance the role of school governors by giving them the opportunity to withdraw their schools from local authority control.

As a result it will put a premium on properly conducted ballots of parent-governors, when they decide whether to opt out, and elections of parents' representatives. Thousands of small elections will have to be held throughout the country and the Government is seeking the advice of the Electoral Reform Society on how they ought to be conducted to guard against accusations of unfairness.

There will also be an elections boom in housing. Already Civil Servants from the Department of the Environment are relying heavily on the society's assistance for elections among the tenants of new town development corporations, who are to be transferred to other landlords.

They are likely to be followed, according to the housing White Paper published last week, by ballots that might eventually involve 13 million people living in council homes being asked if they would like to switch to a private or housing association landlord.

The upshot will be thousands of small-scale ballots, each needing to be conducted in such a way as to be beyond legal challenge. For they will be elections with high stakes: whether a local authority loses its housing, whether a school moves down the road to independence, and perhaps also to selection of pupils on the grounds of ability.

The Electoral Reform Society, founded in the late nineteenth century, has two sides. Its ballot services division is well known as the organizer, recently, of the Social Democratic Party's ballot on merger with the Liberals. It regularly oversees elections for trade union offices.

Its campaigning wing argues in favour of changes in the parliamentary electoral system, favouring the single-transferable vote method of selecting candidates. Any increase in the revenues of the society, which is a non-profit

making company, might be channelled into its campaigning work. But the society's expertise is unique and the Government may have nowhere else to turn.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, said last week that he wanted to "offer a remedy to council tenants who receive a poor service from their town hall". In his forthcoming housing Bill he will give himself powers to organize a way of finding out what tenants want.

An approximation of how he will do it has been on display recently in the new towns of Telford and Peterborough. As the development corporations which have moulded the towns are wound up, the Government wants to transfer their tenants to other landlords.

In Telford, the main competitors are Wrekin District Council on one side and a consortium of five housing associations on the other. To be fair to both sides, and to the tenants, the Department of the Environment called in the Electoral Reform Society to advise on what ballot papers should say, what kind of canvassing should be allowed, and to act as umpire in the contest and oversee the results.

It has been playing a similar role in Peterborough. In both places tenants will be allocated to a new landlord on the basis of their choice, unless they live in sheltered accommodation, in which case the verdict of the majority will hold.

In Telford both sides were given £20,000 to put their case. The Peterborough contestants are getting £25,000 each, the money coming from the Government. The Electoral Reform Society's fee, at £2,000, is modest. The actual costs of the elections, so far undisclosed, are being borne by the development corporations.

In Telford's case 9,000 properties are being polled, a drop in the ocean compared with the 4.5 million council houses in England and Wales that may in time all have to be balloted.

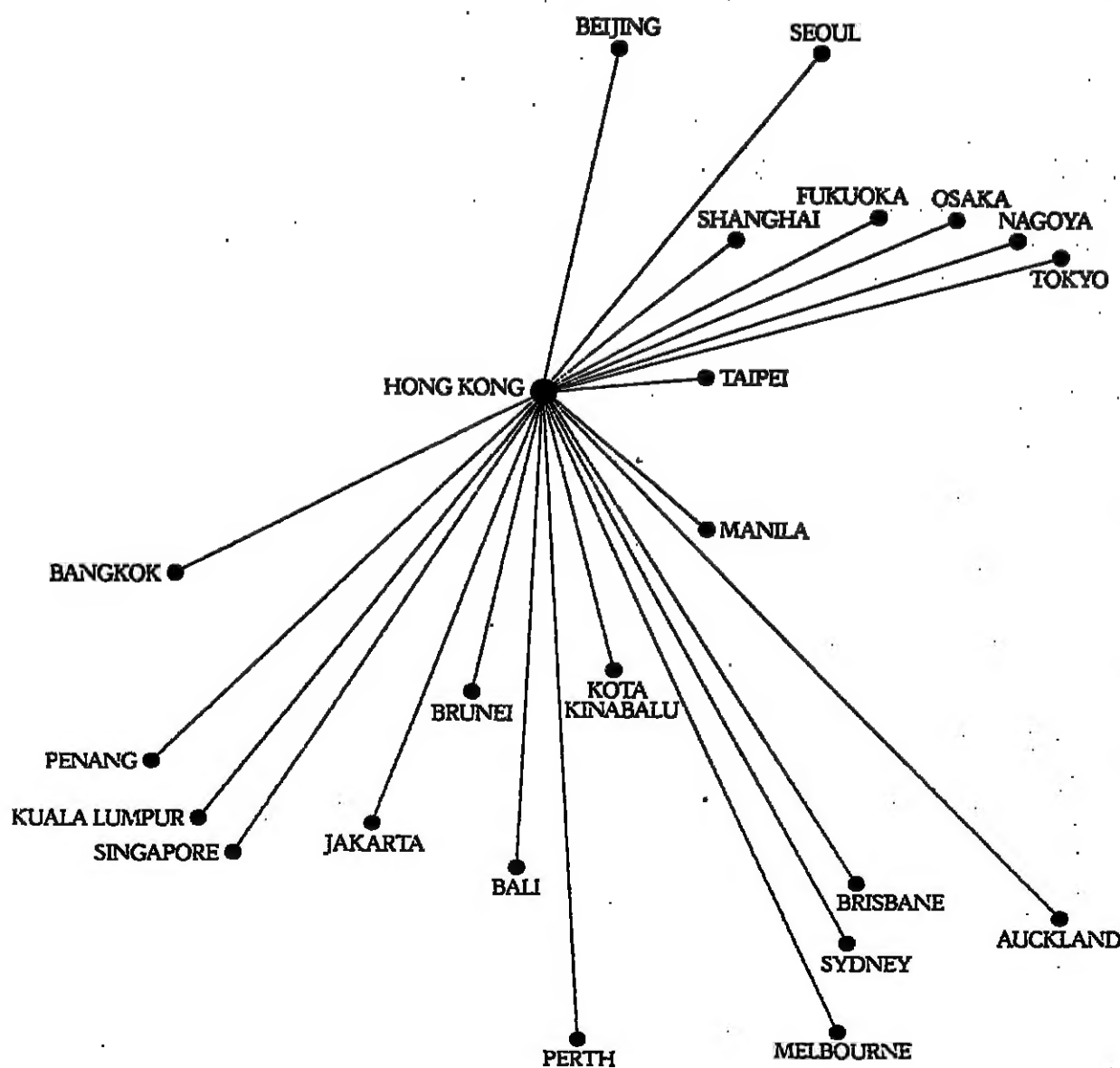
Tomorrow: Counting the votes of parents

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Barristers oppose mixed practices

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Bar fears that legal service to the public will suffer if mixed partnerships between solicitors and other professions such as accountants or surveyors are accepted by the Law Society.

In a submission to the society published today, the Bar suggests that such partnerships would lead to many firms of solicitors being swallowed up by big firms of accountants and to a reduction in choice to the public.

But in the event of the Law Society accepting such partnerships, the Bar says it would be artificial, impractical and "unduly restrictive of the services barristers would be able to provide" for them to limit their dealings to solicitors, and will press for direct access to the other professionals.

In its paper, made in response to a Law Society discussion document, the Bar says that such arrangements would lead to large firms of accountants setting up legal departments throughout the country.

In some cases this might

involve taking over the local solicitors altogether, resulting eventually in a monopoly shared by a few large national firms of accountants, solicitors and surveyors. Given their existing size, the Bar predicts accountants would dominate such partnerships.

Another objection raised by the Bar is that mixed partnerships would be likely to give rise to severe conflicts of interest. If the client employed the firm for accountancy services and a legal problem arose, there would be great pressure on him to use the firm for legal advice.

Equally, mixed partnerships might give rise to serious problems for professional discipline, contrary to the public interest, the Bar says.

The Bar adds that barristers should not be free to join mixed partnerships, as this would erode the benefits of a separate Bar; mixed partnerships would seek to "cream off" the more able barristers.

This was a particular risk with specialists in fields such as trusts, commercial law and trade marks.

UK has highest inflow of migrants since 1964

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

An increase in the number of people from outside the Commonwealth migrating to the United Kingdom has helped to achieve the highest recorded inflow since the International Passenger Survey began in 1964. But more British citizens are arriving here than are leaving.

Government Statistical Service statistics show that the inflow increased by 15 per cent in 1985 over the previous year to reach a peak of 232,000. The outflow of 174,000, was higher than 1984, but lower than any earlier year.

The resulting net gain of 59,000 people intending to stay for a year or more continues the recent trend for the UK of increasing net gains. There was a small gain in

the balance of migration of British citizens in 1985, whereas in the past a substantial net loss was usual. The inflow of British citizens increased by 16 per cent compared with the previous year to reach 110,000, the highest figure for more than 10 years.

The extra inflow came mainly from British citizens arriving from the European community (32,500 compared with 11,800 in 1975), from South Africa (12,400 against 6,800) and the United States (11,100 against 6,000).

There was a net gain of 57,000 non-British citizens coming to the UK in 1985 with the intention of staying for a year.

International Migration 1985 (Stationery Office, £5.80).

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The Mercedes-Benz 200-300E series. Choose breathtaking performance or remarkable economy. Elegance is standard.

It was perhaps a formidable automotive engineering challenge to create a mid-size range of cars that was true to the Marque yet could meet diverse demands, from high mileage businessman to fast moving executive.

The Mercedes-Benz 200-300E series met the challenge. A range of six models, four petrol and two diesel, with a choice of engine sizes from two litres to three litres. Yet not one car in the range is a compromise. The shape and dimensions are shared but in six variations that can be precisely matched to individual needs and personal tastes.

Model	Engine Size (cc)	Number of Cylinders	Bhp (DIN)	0-62mph (secs)	Max mph	Standard Transmission	Mpg (litres/100km)		
							Urban	55mph	75mph
Petrol 200	1997	4	109	12.6	116	5 speed Manual	25.1 (11.2)	46.1 (6.1)	36.7 (7.7)
230E	2299	4	136	10.4	126	5 speed Manual	25.4 (11.1)	45.6 (6.2)	36.7 (7.7)
260E	2699	6	166	9.5	133	4 speed Automatic	22.8 (12.4)	34.4 (8.2)	28.5 (9.9)
300E	2962	6	188	8.2	139	4 speed Automatic	22.1 (12.6)	34.0 (8.3)	28.2 (10.0)
Diesel 250D	2497	5	90	16.5	109	5 speed Manual	31.7 (8.9)	52.3 (5.4)	40.4 (7.0)
300D	2996	6	108	13.7	116	5 speed Manual	28.8 (8.8)	52.3 (5.4)	40.4 (7.0)

Source: Manufacturer's Figures/Official Government Fuel Consumption Figures.

Each car is first and foremost an exercise in engineering excellence, designed to compete not simply against competitive makes but against much tougher rivals: the Mercedes-Benz models they replaced. These cars are lighter yet stronger and safer than their predecessors. They combine higher engine power and improved acceleration with considerably reduced fuel consumption.

As with every new generation Mercedes-Benz, these saloons were designed and developed during a nine-year programme. They demonstrate how more room can be created without an increase in size and how improved ergonomics can produce a better driving environment. The uncluttered outer skin forms an aerodynamically efficient shape, yet still retains the unmistakable and timeless Mercedes-Benz identity.

The 200-300E series demonstrates incredibly tenacious road-holding ability. A long wheelbase and wide track help, but it's mostly due to a revolutionary suspension system: shock-absorber struts, independent front suspension and the unique Mercedes-Benz multi-link independent rear suspension.

There are dual-circuit servo assisted disc brakes on all four wheels and on the 260E and 300E there's the additional security of ABS anti-lock braking as standard. Safety innovations include electronic tensioners for the front seat belts and pedals that swing away to limit the danger of injury to the driver's feet in the event of an accident.

Performance, handling, comfort and reliability are all fundamental to the 200-300E series. Timeless Mercedes-Benz styling, quality of finish and retained value give the cars their enviable reputation. A reputation unique to the name Mercedes-Benz.



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WORLD SUMMARY

Postal campaign to boost Bork

Washington — President Reagan, using a tactic that has worked in other battles with Congress, has called on Americans to flood Capitol Hill with letters of support for Judge Robert Bork, his nominee to the US Supreme Court (Christopher Thomas writes).

The move is part of an intensified campaign by Mr Reagan to save Judge Bork from being rejected by Senators. The decision will be extremely close, and present indications are that he could be rejected when the Senate Judiciary Committee votes tomorrow on the nomination. The White House has asked wavering Senators to meet the President this week. In his weekly radio address, Mr Reagan said opponents of Judge Bork wanted to thwart the desire of the American people to have judges who would bring criminals to justice.

Anouilh tribute Mexican choice

Paris (AFP) — President Mitterrand of France and the Prime Minister, M. Jacques Chirac, were among hundreds to pay tribute yesterday to the genius of the French playwright Jean Anouilh, who died in Cannes on Saturday, aged 77.

The French Communist Party's secretary, M. François Luchaire, said France had lost one of its greatest post-war authors. M. Chirac described Anouilh as one of the great French dramatists of the 20th century.

Anouilh was born in 1910 in Figeac, in the south of France. He wrote more than 30 plays, including 'The Broken Heart' and 'The Foolish Wives'.

He was a member of the Académie Française and the Académie des Beaux-Arts. He was also a member of the Académie de la Comédie-Française.

His works have been translated into many languages, including English, German, and Italian.

He was a close friend of the poet Paul Eluard and the philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre.

Runcie visits Egypt

Cairo (Reuters) — The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, left for Egypt yesterday at the end of a week's visit.

Earlier he met leaders of the country's Christian churches. Dr Runcie told reporters his visit to Egypt had nothing to do with attempts to secure the release of his personal envoy, Mr Terry Waite, who was kidnapped in Lebanon last January.

Soap opera image could cost Democrats the White House

The bland and tortuous presidential race has suddenly acquired, on the Democrats' side, a touch of Jacobean melodrama. Within two brief weeks one candidate has been killed, another has been tarred with a charge of engineering its demise, one has collapsed in a spectacular flood of tears while rumours, forebodings and innuendos abound.

There is every prospect that the remaining six contenders will end up eliminating each other in the full glare of the television spotlights or being swiftly dispatched by the press, leaving no one to champion the party against the maraudings of the emboldened Republicans.

The cumulative effect of the crises — Mr Gary Hart's collapse, Mr Joseph Biden's withdrawal, Mrs Patricia Schroeder's loss of nerve and Mr Michael Dukakis's skulduggery — has alarmed the whole party. "The soap operas can't go on if we're going to win the White House," one Democrat pollster said.

To the public, running a campaign becomes a metaphor for running a government, another remarked. "These kinds of episodes reinforce the impression in the public's mind that Democrats can't manage things." Indeed, the speculation now is not who's up or who's down, but who's next.

The problem is that all the players are new. The American public has not really seen them before, and is so absorbed looking at the faces, gestures and personalities that it is not listening to the policies they are enunciating.

They have had no chance to display strengths or weaknesses over time — as European politicians do — and so one false cue or one bad performance can be fatal. The musing press gives a poor review, and the campaign collapses in a loss of confidence and momentum.

Iranian land and sea attacks fan Gulf crisis
New 'war of the cities' feared

From Nicholas Beeston
Dubai

Iranian long-range artillery pounded at least four Iraqi towns yesterday after Tehran mobilised scores of high-speed attack craft in the northern Gulf.

Tehran warned residents of the shelling 24 hours in advance and said the barrage was in retaliation for Iraqi air raids over the past weeks against economic, military and residential targets in Iran.

There were fears that the new round of tit-for-tat bombardment could spark off a resumption of the "war of the cities" which cost thousands of civilian lives until an unofficial ceasefire was respected last February.

Iran claimed that the southern Iraqi city of Basra took the brunt of the morning bombardment and two other centres near by were hit as well as one town on the northern border with Iran. The resumption of the land war, followed by the mobilisation of scores of fast patrol boats manned by Iranian Revolutionary Guards, was seen as a sign of escalation.

Navy forces on Friday night and Saturday. According to Tehran, the Iranian navy had part of naval operations in the Persian Gulf.

Statements by Iranian officials that the Iranian navy was preparing to launch a major offensive in the Persian Gulf were seen as a sign of escalation.

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The Australian frigate HMAS Shenton, whose captain died in an Iraqi attack last week, being towed back to Dubai harbour.

Albania coming in from the cold

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Albania has not and will not have any relations, it has announced, with any country that is not a member of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).

The official Communist Party newspaper, Zeri i Popullit, said that Albania was seeking normal relations with all countries except the United States and the Soviet Union.

The statement followed an announcement on Friday that Albania had established diplomatic relations with West Germany, after breaking off relations with the German Democratic Republic (DDR) in 1961.

Albania's foreign minister, Mehmet Shekhu, said that the country was seeking normal relations with all countries except the United States and the Soviet Union.

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Britain produced evidence that the move could not have been made without the knowledge of the Albanian authorities, which the International Court of Justice (ICJ) rejected in 1985.

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in 1980 Britain offered to establish relations with Albania without pre-conditions, and secret talks followed. Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said in a letter to Mr Ron Davies, Labour MP for Llanelli, in 1985 that Britain "would like to settle once and for all the long-standing and anomalous situation between this country and Albania".

But the talks ended inconclusively after a few weeks. It is understood that the talks broke down because of the Albanian refusal to accept the ICJ's decision in 1985.

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Senate curbs Reagan's SDI

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

The Senate has voted to compel President Reagan to comply with limits set by the 1979 Salt 2 arms control agreement and has curbed development of his Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

The developments are bound to lead to a serious confrontation between Congress and the White House. Mr Reagan responded to the vote by threatening to veto the entire \$303 billion (£187 billion) military authorization bill.

The indications are that the Democrats would be unable to muster the necessary two-thirds vote to override the veto. But Senate Democrats served warning that they would keep sending the proposal back to Mr Reagan.

Sooner or later he will have to sign a Bill that pays for the arms and women who defend this country," Senator Robert Byrd, the Democratic leader in the Senate, said.

Although the Salt 2 agreement was never ratified by the Senate, successive administrations have abided by its limits. A NYBORO: The EEC yesterday rejected Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal for East-West talks on the partial denuclearization of Northern waters, observing that the Soviet leader's speech in Moscow last week struck a "retrograde step" (Richard Owen writes).

EEC foreign ministers, reviewing European foreign policy in an informal weekend of discussion at this Danish seaside resort, agreed that Mr Gorbachev's proposal for "immediate" consultations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact "contained" no new ideas.

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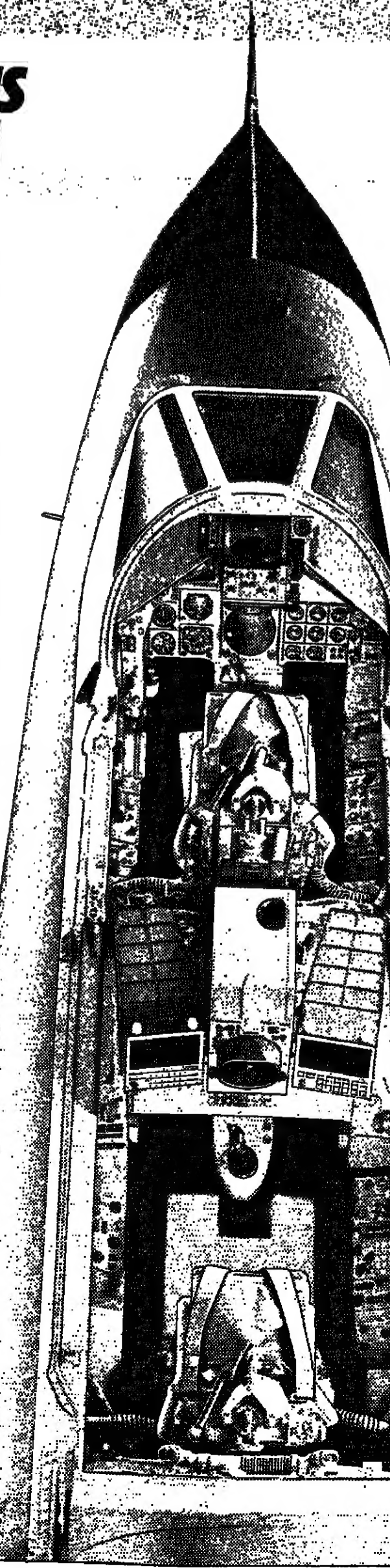
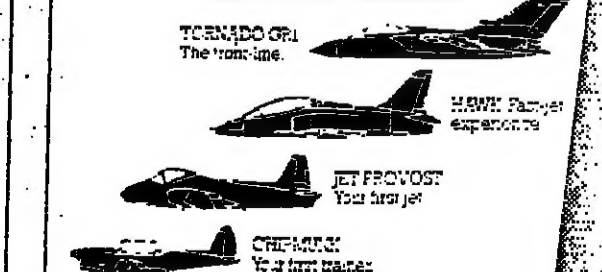
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Tourists warned to keep out of trouble as tension mounts in Tibet

Lhasa imposes curfew and press curb

Lhasa (AP) — Chinese authorities imposed a curfew and tried to stop at least one bus carrying foreign tourists from leaving the Tibetan capital yesterday after pro-independence demonstrations in which at least six people died.

Tibetan dissidents posted signs in the streets in Chinese and Tibetan, proclaiming that those killed in Thursday's assault on a police station "died for all the Tibetan people, not for themselves".

A group of Buddhist monks at the Sera monastery, outside Lhasa, said that they hoped to hold another demonstration on Wednesday, the anniversary of Chinese troops moving into Tibet to annex the country in 1950.

A 10 pm curfew was imposed on Tibetans, although foreigners were allowed to move about. Chinese authorities, however, posted warnings at several hostels for travellers that foreigners should not become involved in the unrest, said Mr William Milberger, of San Francisco, a tourist.

Mr Milberger said that the signs were written in Tibetan, but that he was told they read: "There are elements here akin to terrorism. Don't get involved with them. People have been killed and it was because these bad elements had stolen guns from the Chinese and were killing people."

The authorities in Lhasa are continuing to attempt to prevent news from leaving the city. Under Chinese orders, a Western-run hotel censored all outgoing telexes, and efforts to make telephone calls were unsuccessful. However, an Associated Press reporter was able to send out this account with a tourist who flew from Lhasa yesterday.



In the first photographs of Thursday's violence, monks and women hurl stones at a police station in Lhasa as a motor-cycle and a sidecar burn near by and (below) protesters gather in a littered street outside a security bureau office.

The tourist, who did not wish to be named, said that soldiers stopped the hotel bus taking him and other foreigners to Lhasa airport yesterday morning.

"They told us, 'You cannot go to the airport. You have to go back to Lhasa.' He said 10 minutes later they were told they could leave."

● DELHI: The Dalai Lama, who has an unwritten understanding with Delhi not to criticize China while he is

living in India, reacted sharply to "wanton Chinese repression in Tibet" and appealed to the international community and human rights groups to intervene (Kuldip Nayar writes).

"I am glad that the Chinese Government has found in me a scapegoat for the Tibetan people's demonstration in Tibet, just as they blamed the Gang of Four for the madness and chaos during the Cultural Revolution," he said.



Peking taken aback at fury of protesters

From Our Correspondent, Peking

The severity of the demonstration against Chinese rule in Tibet last Thursday has apparently taken the central Government here by surprise. It was the largest and most violent incident of its kind to occur since Tibet's abortive uprising against China in 1959.

In a marked departure from previous practice, China's official media have given wide coverage to the demonstrations. Photographs of a police station and police cars that were burnt in Lhasa on Thursday, China's national day, were carried in the country's leading newspapers at the weekend.

It is now generally acknowledged that the two demonstrations in Lhasa were sparked by the Dalai Lama's 10-day visit to the US which ended last Tuesday. During that visit he outlined a five-point plan for Tibet which included encompassing the region in a "zone of peace", the disarmament of Chinese forces in the region, and talks on Tibet's status as an autonomous region of China.

The last point in particular has rattled China's leadership. In recent days, articles tracing China's allegedly close ties to Tibet all the way back to the seventh century, when a Chinese princess married a Tibetan king, have been featured by the official New China News Agency.

Since the 18th century, when a replica of the Jokhang Temple, Tibet's holiest shrine, was rebuilt in Peking, China's leaders have looked upon the former Hermit Kingdom as their special fiefdom.

Today Chinese officials in Lhasa (population 310,000) point to the \$2 billion (£1.2 billion) worth of roads, irrigation projects and construction that they have undertaken.

● In reality, Tibetan and Chinese relations have been extremely tense since 1950. ●

since 1950 as a sign of their goodwill towards Tibet.

Those same officials neglect to tell a visiting reporter that a Tibetan can expect a lifespan of only 45 years, compared with the 69 years of his Han Chinese counterpart. Nor do they mention that a Tibetan's average monthly salary of 50 yuan (about £10) equals just half the pay packet taken home each month by an urban worker in eastern China.

The reality is that since 1950, when China first occupied Tibet, relations between Tibetans and Chinese have been extremely tense. The Dalai Lama, Tibet's exiled

God-king, once estimated that as many as 1.2 million Tibetans died during the Communist Chinese takeover of their country.

The Chinese do not understand why the Tibetans resent their presence. In their eyes they are helping a formerly backward nation to develop itself.

Chinese in Peking are also upset that the US allowed the Dalai Lama to have a world forum for his views. "Why did the US let him come to New York?" asked a young Chinese graduate student who recently completed his studies in London. "Don't the Americans know that his remarks make us lose face?"

In recent years, in fact, Peking has tried hard to deal

● Chinese in Peking are upset the US let the Dalai Lama have a world forum. ●

more fairly with Tibet. In 1980, after a trip to the region by Mr Hu Yaobang, then general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, the party admitted that it had made "serious mistakes" in Tibet. The Chinese administration of the region was dismissed and replaced by someone more sympathetic to Tibetan problems.

Most of the party's ultra-leftist mistakes in Tibet were made during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976) when scores of Tibetan temples and monasteries were destroyed and many Tibetans were killed. Today only 26 of 1,500 monasteries and temples in the country are functioning, but more are being rebuilt. Open adherence to Tibetan Buddhism is once again tolerated.

Despite these good signs, a recent visitor to Tibet cannot help but wonder if the culture is being renovated for the benefit of tourists and the hard currency they spend. Last year more than 30,000 tourists from Europe and North America visited Lhasa.

Last week Chinese authorities shut down telephone and telex communication between Lhasa and the outside world. But the airport remained open and tourists continued to be flown in.

The possibility of a full-scale Tibetan revolt looks remote at this stage. Tibet's 1.7 million people are virtually unarmed, while the Han Chinese population of 400,000 may include as many as 50,000 troops. The People's Liberation Army controls all main transportation routes in and out of the region.

Peace talks begin in El Salvador

From Martha Honey, San Salvador

Peace talks got under way here yesterday, with high-level delegations from the Government and left-wing guerrilla coalition, known by the Spanish initials FMLN-FDR.

The talks, the first in three years and the only dialogue ever held in the capital, are aimed at negotiating a ceasefire within the context of the Central American Peace Plan signed by the region's five presidents in August.

Although both groups view the talks as an important step towards re-establishing dialogue, few people believe they will succeed in ending the eight-year-old war which has cost more than 61,000 lives.

The two sides entered the talks with widely differing negotiating positions. President Duarte has called on the

guerrillas to lay down their arms and join the political process. He cites the 11-point Central American Peace Plan, which outlines steps for implementing a ceasefire within 90 days.

The guerrillas reject this. Their commander, Señor Leonel González, told reporters: "They are trying to achieve at the table what they have not been able to achieve in eight years of war — our surrender."

The guerrillas have proposed discussion around its own document which calls for the formation of a transitional government in which the guerrillas have some power, an integration of the two opposing armies, and elections in which the left can participate.

Reagan to spell out US demands on Managua

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan is planning to lay down precise demands that Nicaragua must accept before he will agree to stop backing the Contra rebels, whose six-year war could soon collapse unless Congress agrees on substantial new military aid.

The move is an attempt to wrest back some of the initiative in fast-moving developments in Central America, where peace moves are cautiously being made in Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua without significant US political involvement.

Reagan administration policy has clearly been knocked off course by the peace accord signed by five Central American presidents in Guatemala on August 7, so much so that there is obvious confusion within the White House about when to submit a new aid request for the Contras.

In response to open and strong conservative criticism, Mr Reagan now intends to step up criticism of the Guatemala accord, due to take effect on November 7, and to emphasize specific demands of his own, some of them going far beyond the requirements of the peace agreement.

He may list the demands in a speech to the Organization of American States on Wednesday. White House officials say that in particular he will seek a pledge that Nicaragua will hold free presidential elections long before those due in 1990.

Senior Nicaraguan diplomats in Washington said that Nicaragua would abide by the Guatemala accord but there was no question of responding to any additional demands laid down by the US.

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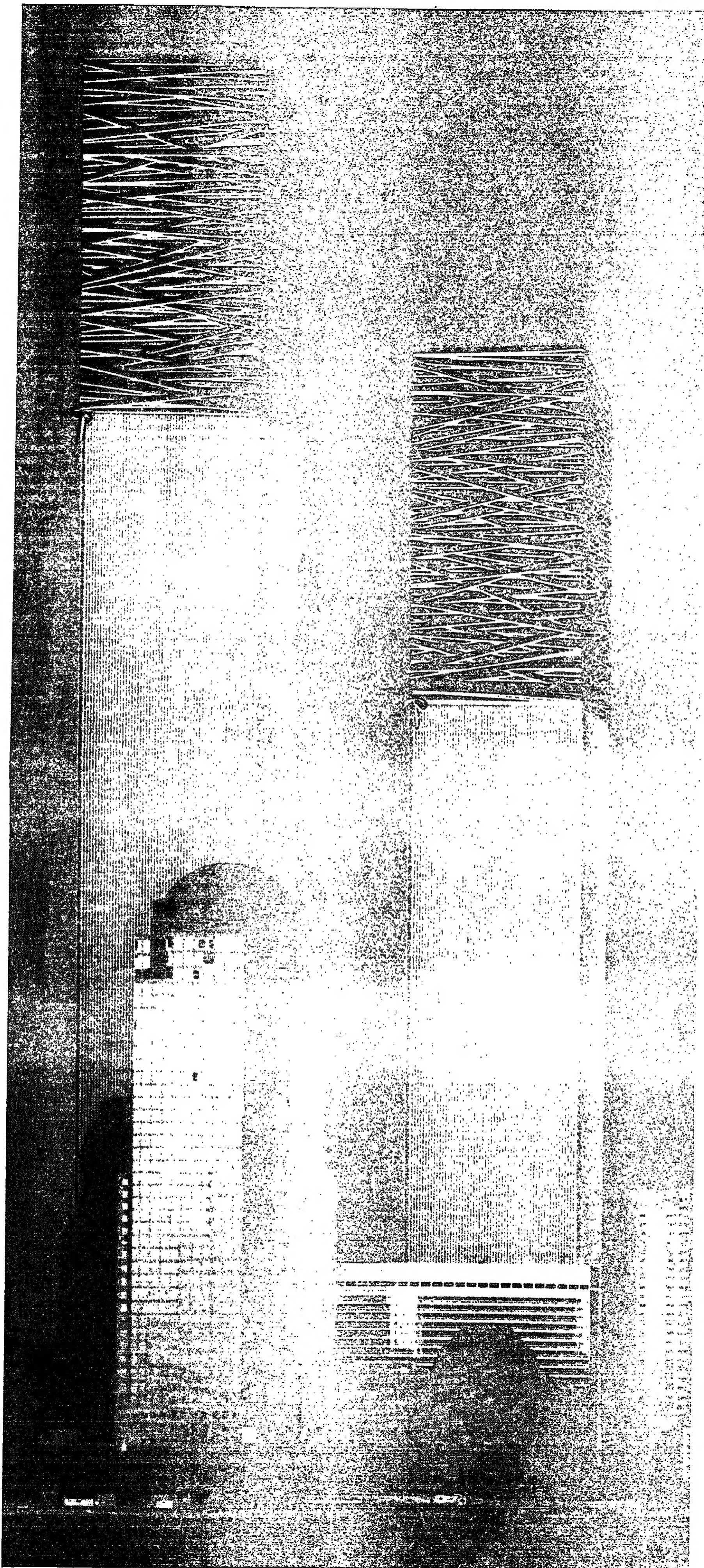
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Just because you're small, it doesn't mean you can't be powerful.

1. Mighty Mouse.

If you thought this first section was going to be a regurgitation of that old chestnut about mice terrifying elephants, you can relax. As it happens, elephants do tend to be afraid that rodents might run up their trunks — but it is highly likely that the humble mouse once played a far more significant role in the history of the world.

Various theories have been put forward to explain why the dinosaurs died out 65 million years ago, such as: raids by hunters in flying saucers; a lack of room in Noah's Ark; a lemming-like mass suicide by all species everywhere at the same time; and even 'Paleoweltschmerz' (i.e. the dinosaurs became so disillusioned with their world that they died of sheer boredom).

However, a somewhat more plausible reason for their extinction is that small shrew-like mammals ate their eggs.

Being warm-blooded animals, the 'mice' were able to pursue a nocturnal way of life, whereas the cold-blooded dinosaurs, whose body temperatures depended on the outside environment, could not. The rodents could therefore have devoured their unguarded eggs with impunity, depleting their numbers until they died out completely.

2. Tiny tots.

There are many more examples of small but powerful creatures in the modern animal world. In relation to its size, an ordinary house spider can run eight times faster than Ben Johnson. A flea can jump 130 times its own height. An ant can pull a load 300 times its own weight.

Yet perhaps the most impressive example is that of the Falabella horse.

Derived by crossing Shetland ponies with small English Thoroughbreds, Falabellas stand only 24 inches high. However, they run so fast that, over a short distance, they can beat a full-sized racehorse. For their size, they can leap far higher than the leading showjumpers and they are also exceptionally hardy.

These qualities are shared to varying degrees by other miniature breeds. A Shetland has been known to carry a twelve-stone man for forty miles in one day, while a twelve-inch high golden foal recently survived falling down a steep fifteen-foot bank shortly after being born. (Why this foal should then have been called 'Lucky' is a mystery.)

3. The lowest of the low.

The twentieth century has certainly had its share of small and belligerent men — Hitler, Mussolini and Alan Ladd to name but three. However, the person who has come the closest to being a twelve-inch ruler is Attila the Hun. He is thought to have been a dwarf.

Also known as 'the scourge of God', Attila was king of the Huns from 434 to 453. For a time he ruled jointly with his elder brother Bleda (who was actually quite a big Bleda by comparison), but he found this rather tiresome and he murdered him in 445.

His hordes then massacred, looted and burned their way across eastern Europe and finally assailed the Roman Empire. He was defeated once — in Gaul in 451 — but he promptly invaded northern Italy and occupied the imperial palace in Milan, where he had all the paintings altered to show the Roman emperor kneeling at his feet instead of vice versa.

Attila died two years later while making love. It is possible that his diminutive stature contributed to his demise — but history unfortunately does not record whether or not he was standing on a box and fell off.

4. Le petit caporal.

No one had as great an effect on Europe again until Napoleon Bonaparte came to prominence at the end of the eighteenth century.

In 1795, at the age of 25, he was in charge of the French army of the interior. He then led the French forces in Italy to brilliant victories over the Austrians, became First Consul for life in 1802, set up what was effectively a military dictatorship and had himself crowned Emperor in 1804.

In defeating the Austrians, incidentally, he also defeated the hero of our first section. The Austrian generals became so desperate that they inked a mouse's feet and placed it on a map to see if it would trace out a path to victory. It didn't.

Yet without his wellingtons on, Napoleon was only five feet six inches tall himself. It is true that he looks impressive in our picture, which shows him crossing the Alps in 1800, but this is a highly idealized portrait. (For one thing, he actually crossed on a mule.)

He was certainly very sensitive about his height. On one occasion, he was searching for a book in his library when he finally spotted it on

the top shelf, well out of his reach. The tall Marshal Moncey dutifully stepped forward. "Permit me, sire," he said. "I am higher than Your Majesty." Napoleon was not pleased. "No, Marshal, you are longer," he snapped.

Eventually, of course, Napoleon's reign came to an end, with one of the earliest stages in his downfall being the series of defeats suffered by his fleet at the hands of Lord Nelson — who was only five feet two. No wonder both men wore such large hats.

5. We are not very big.

Queen Victoria, sovereign of the United Kingdom from 1837 and Empress of India from 1876, constantly lamented the fact that she was less than five feet tall.

Strangely, her Uncle Leopold seemed to think that she had the power to rectify this if she wished. "I have not been able to ascertain whether you have grown taller lately," he wrote. "I must recommend it strongly."

Victoria did wield considerable political power, however. In 1839, she forced the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, to resign and later dismissed the Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston, for committing the unforgivable sin of taking action without consulting her first.

Her close involvement with policy-making and her desire to have her own way sometimes overstepped the proper bounds of a constitutional monarchy, particularly when William Gladstone was Prime Minister.

"Others but herself may submit to his democratic rule, but not the Queen," she wrote after yet another disagreement.

Yet when the longest reign in British history finally came to an end in 1901, the shortest monarch had restored both dignity and popularity to a crown whose future had looked decidedly precarious at the time of her accession.

"Will she be happy in heaven?" wondered a member of the royal household. "I don't know," replied Edward VII. "She will have to walk behind the angels — and she won't like that."

6. Not short of words.

Even Queen Victoria was taller than the eighteenth-century poet Alexander Pope. He was only four feet six inches tall as a result of tuberculosis of the bone and a severely-curved spine.

Despite these handicaps, he dominated the London literary scene for almost thirty years — partly on the strength of his sheer talent (his fame was assured at the age of 23 with his 'Essay on Criticism' (1711)), and partly through his stinging attacks on his contemporaries which earned him the nickname 'The Wicked Wasp of Twickenham'.

His verbal assault on Lord Hervey in the 'Epistle to Dr Arbuthnot' (1735) is a fine example:

"Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings,

This painted child of dirt, that stinks and stings..."

He clearly relished the power that such scathing wit brought him:

"Yes, I am proud; and must be proud, to see

Men not afraid of God afraid of me."

Another writer of the day, William Broome, did suggest that it was Pope's size that stopped many people from fighting back: "His littleness is his protection; no man shoots a wren." But others probably realised that the Wasp was at his most wicked when anyone attacked him, as illustrated by the following composition addressed to a lady who had dared to mock his size:

"You know where you did despise

(Tother day) my little Eyes,

Little Legs, and little Thighs,

And some things, of little Size,

You know where.

You, tis true, have fine black eyes,

Taper Legs and tempting Thighs,

Yet what more than all we prize

Is a Thing of little Size,

You know where."

7. The Prime Miniature.

Two centuries later, David Lloyd George — seen here pointing out his missing inches — was using a similar sharpness with words to achieve power.

It has been argued that he was too obsessed with power for its own sake — "He did not care in which direction the car was travelling, so long as he remained in the driver's seat" (Lord Beaverbrook) — yet the facts remain that he led Britain to victory in the First World War and laid the foundations of the modern welfare state.

Like Pope, Lloyd George once had occasion to cut down someone who made a remark about his size. The chairman of a meeting introduced him thus: "I had expected to find Mr Lloyd George a big man in every sense, but you see for yourselves he is quite small in stature." "In North Wales," came the reply, "we measure a man from his chin up. You evidently measure from his chin down."

Margot Asquith said of him that "he could not see a belt without hitting below it". This was presumably because he could not see much higher.

8. The pocket battleship of the desert.

Another small Welshman also played a leading role in the Great War, namely T. E. Lawrence or 'Lawrence of Arabia'. (He actually measured less than five feet six inches, but this tends to be obscured by the fact that the tall Peter O'Toole played him in the David Lean film.)

After joining the Arab army in 1916, the archaeological scholar soon became its chief organising and motivating force. He ran a guerrilla operation against the Turks, blowing up numerous bridges and trains, and in 1917 he captured Aqaba after a 600-mile march.

Further successful actions followed, and when Lawrence returned to Britain as a colonel in 1918, he was awarded the DSO and the Order of the Bath — though he declined both honours as a protest against the breaking of promises made to the Arabs. He then became a close friend and adviser of Winston Churchill, who described him as "one of the greatest beings of our time".

It should be noted, however, that Lawrence's character was full of contradictions — one of which was the need to subject himself to the power of others on occasions. For this reason, he went on to join the lowly ranks of the RAF and the Royal Tank Corps under assumed names — and also paid an admirer to whip him regularly on the buttocks.

9. The Mighty Atom.

Astonishingly, there was a third small but powerful Welshman who came to prominence at this time. Jimmy Wilde was only five feet two and weighed just seven stone, yet he was one of the greatest fighters the boxing world has ever known.

He began his career in a fairground booth, where he once performed the incredible feat of knocking over 23 opponents within four hours. All 700 of his challengers in those early days were far heavier than him, but all succumbed to his phenomenal speed and punching power.

Even when he turned professional, Wilde was still conceding as much as two stone to his opponents — but he kept on flattening them. His fame spread, and soon he was known everywhere not only as 'The Mighty Atom', but also as 'The Ghost with the Hammer in his Hands'.

In 1916, at the age of 23, he won the world flyweight title, which he then retained for seven years and four months — a record unequalled to this day.

It is a further mark of Wilde's greatness that he is the only non-American to be rated No. 1 in the 'All-time Greats' lists of 'Ring' magazine — and in 1959 he was elected to the American Hall of Fame.

10. The half-pint PC with the ten-gallon memory.

The Japanese have always been good at producing small things, such as miniature trees and Japanese children, and the latest example of their skill is the Epson PC AX2.

No other personal computer packs as much power into as small a space. It would cover only about two-thirds of this page — yet it boasts a 640K random access memory, 20 megabytes of hard disk storage and a 1.2Mb floppy disk drive.

Furthermore, it runs faster than a Falabella, with processing speeds of 10 and 8MHz.

The PC AX2 is fully PC- and AT-compatible. It comes ready to work with any type of monitor and graphics software that you choose, and it can be expanded almost without limit — so there is no danger of it ever becoming extinct.

As you would expect of an Epson, it is so reliable that it could almost be compared to Queen Victoria for longevity.

Yet for all this, the PC AX2 costs only £1699 (RRP exc. VAT), which certainly won't leave you short.

For more information, either: write to Epson (U.K.) Limited, Freepost, Birmingham B37 5BR; call up Prestel *280#; or ring 0800 289622 free of charge. We think you'll find that the PC AX2 can't be beaten — unlike Lawrence of Arabia, of course...

EPSON

مركز الامم

10

France races against time in crackdown on Eta networks

French security forces will press ahead today with the most intensive operation ever launched against the Basque separatist organization, Eta.

At least nine more people suspected of links with the group were reported to have been handed over to the Spanish police yesterday under France's summary expulsion procedures. The interrogation continues of another 67 Eta suspects detained in more than 100 raids since the present sweep began after the arrest in south-west France of two senior figures in the movement's military wing.

It is clear that the vast cache of documents seized in a villa near the border with Spain on the same day that one of Eta's senior commanders, Señor Santiago Arrospe, alias "Santi Potros", was captured, has yielded a gold mine of intelligence.

According to French security sources, this includes files containing the names, and in many cases photographs, of 600 people belonging to Eta's underground commandos. There was also information about targets for prospective attacks in France and Spain — including a detailed plan to kidnap a

From Philip Jacobson, Paris

prominent Spanish financier, selected from the pages of *Who's Who In European Banking*.

Armed with such priceless material, French counter-terrorism specialists are working frantically to break up the Eta networks before their members go to ground again. Spanish police experts immediately flew to Paris to assist in this operation, which is being co-ordinated by the Ministry

Bilbao — Spanish police detained more people yesterday in a weekend crackdown on armed Basque nationalism that triggered a wave of violent protests (AFP reports). Eight people were detained in Bilbao and two in the Basque province of Navarra, one of whom was later released, officials said.

of the Interior. Spain's Minister for Military Security, Señor Rafael Vera, is also reported to have arrived in Paris.

The wave of arrests in France, a good many away from Eta's traditional ground in the Pyrenees border region, appears to reflect the discovery of an extensive apparatus providing support facilities — safe houses, stolen cars, and

false papers. A crackdown on the French Basque organizations which openly sympathize with Eta's objectives is also likely.

Although the events of the past few days undoubtedly represent a severe setback for the most extreme wing of Basque separatism, French and Spanish security authorities fear that this latest round-up may yet provoke a violent response.

Among the items seized from the two Eta bases in France was a fully-rigged car bomb, and what is described as an extremely sophisticated manual explaining how to tamper with traffic lights so that they turn red just as a target vehicle approaches. There was also advanced listening equipment that would have enabled Eta to eavesdrop on the most sensitive radio channels used by the Spanish police.

Summing up this unprecedented operation, France's tough Interior Minister, M. Charles Pasqua, gave a warning against complacency. Eta had received a heavy blow, he said, but "we can't say yet that we've given Basque terrorism the coup de grâce."



King Juan Carlos of Spain, on his tour of the US, shares a laugh with Mr Clint Eastwood, the Mayor of Carmel, California, at the opening of the Clint Eastwood Youth Programme.

Third World debt crisis

Disappointing response to plight of needy

By Paul Vailley

Last week was supposed to be a turning point for the world's poorest people, the hapless subsistence farmers of sub-Saharan Africa. Significant changes were hoped for at the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, both under new leaders who have recently spoken of the need to shift multilateral financial policy to take account of the needs of the Third World's destitute.

The received wisdom is that the events in Washington last week were a grave disappointment. But although the response of the major industrial nations was fairly parsimonious the meetings did send out a signal which at a deeper level is more optimistic.

There were three notable failures:

The imaginative initiative by Mr Nigel Lawson, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, to relieve the problems of Africa's most indebted countries founded because the West Germans and Americans are still refusing, for theological and technical reasons (lessened with an element of sheer tight-fistedness), to cut the interest rates on existing debts.

The proposal by M Michel Camdessus, the IMF's Managing Director, to put an extra \$6 billion (£3.6 billion) into the Fund's Structural Adjustment Facility (which has established the principle of cheap loans to the poorest nations) met with general approval. But no agreement could be reached on who should pay for it, leaving the IMF in the embarrassing position of currently taking more back from developing countries than it lends them.

The much-vaunted \$30 billion (£18.2 billion) from the massive Japanese trade surplus, which was supposed to be recycled in the Third World, simply failed to materialize.

But the long-term advantages may turn out to outweigh those setbacks.

The World Bank, under its new president Mr Barber Conable, is to have a large capital increase. And though this will mainly benefit middle-income countries rather than the poorest, incidents at the recently reorganized bank report genuine attempts to translate Mr Conable's rhetoric of bias

efficient and better targeted towards the most vulnerable groups.

Development lobbyists will be pressing for even more. Unicef, the United Nations children's fund, says programmes must be redesigned to promote economic growth not in the traditional cash crop sectors but among the small farmers who produce their nations' food.

They must include regular monitoring, not just of economic indicators on inflation and balance of payments, but of social indicators on nutrition, literacy and infant mortality. The Fund and Bank must also consult more often, and at an earlier stage, with non-governmental agencies working at the grassroots.

Outside the multilateral agencies there are small causes for optimism, too. Mr



M Camdessus: his effort to boost aid fund was thwarted.

Lawson's initiative has added momentum to growing hopes for governments to convert past bilateral loans into grants and to lengthen the repayment period for export credit loans. Britain has already done a lot in this area, as has West Germany, and Canada is to announce similar measures at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference in Vancouver next week.

Pressure is now growing for this approach to be extended from the bilateral to the multilateral sphere. Mr Lawson has already hinted that the rescheduling of IMF loans, which had previously been prohibited, should be allowed. The writing-off of loans from the EEC's European Development Fund and even, at a later stage from IDA, the World Bank's soft loan facility, are the next obvious steps.

Progress is possible too in the commercial sector.

The plan by Mr James Baker, the US Secretary to the Treasury, to reward compliant debtor countries with increased loans from private banks, has been a conspicuous failure. Commercial banks have shied away and instead, following Citicorp's lead, have set aside part of their profits to cover some of the debts which all now realize the Third World can never totally repay.

Mr Conable, caring deeply about plight of poor nations, towards the poor and the environment into a reality.

But most significant is M Camdessus's inauguration of the IMF's first big policy review since the debt crisis began. He candidly admitted that in the past the fund had failed to ensure that the burden of adjustment was not passed down to the very poor.

The review is to look at providing money over longer periods than the two or three year programmes of the past. It will reconsider compensatory mechanisms for lending to countries affected by wild fluctuations in commodity prices. And it will try to redesign adjustment programmes so that where budget cuts are deemed unavoidable, existing government spending is more

So far, however, no specific debts have been written off. Despite the banks' assessment that such debts are now worth only 75 cents in the dollar, Third World countries are still expected to service the debt at 100 cents. Lobbyists in Britain and the United States are now putting considerable pressure on governments to withhold the banks' tax relief on their lost profits and use the money to finance a scheme which would help both the banks and the debtor countries to reduce specific Third World debts.

Little positive may have been served up last week in Washington. But the indications were there that the major financial institutions of the West are at last realizing their share of responsibility for Third World debt. It will not be until next year that it is clear whether this recognition is to be translated into action.

Natal flood toll rising

Johannesburg — The official death toll in the devastating floods in South Africa's Natal province rose at the weekend to 174 (Our Own Correspondent writes). More than 100 other people are missing, many feared dead.

About 600,000 people, mainly black shack-dwellers in low-lying rural areas and near towns, are estimated to have been left homeless. Epidemics of typhoid and cholera are feared because of flooded sewage systems and polluted rivers.

Britons killed

Belgrade (Reuters) — Two British tourists, identified only as Mr Harry Holt, aged 67, and his wife Jessie, aged 68, have been found dead at the foot of a cliff in Montenegro.

Charity clash

Dhaka (Reuters) — More than 50 people were hurt in clashes with police during a football match between professional footballers and film stars to raise money for Bangladesh flood relief.

Navy Wasps

Kuala Lumpur (AFP) — Malaysia is buying six Wasp helicopters costing £500,000 from Britain.

Roads closed

Gerona (Reuters) — Police closed several main roads along the coast of northeast Spain and told residents to stay indoors after floods caused by torrential rain swept a man to his death.

Ties restored

Tel Aviv (Reuters) — Israel and Nigeria have agreed in principle to restore low-level diplomatic ties severed in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Tidal wave

Karachi — Tidal waves which swept picnickers off Gadani beach, near here, drowned 24 people, including 14 in one family.

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SPECTRUM

Thatcher land by the sea

The Conservative conference starts tomorrow in Blackpool, a location the party managers could hardly have bettered. Not only is it the archetypal English resort but, as William Greaves found, in its approach to making money it exemplifies Thatcherism

If Mrs Thatcher is a fan of the late Stanley Holloway and his immortal Lancashire monologues, then she and her fellow delegates to this week's Conservative Party conference may pluck some comfort from the fact that the zoo which used to be housed between the Blackpool Tower and the sea has been moved to a new site. For it was in that "miserable little town" that the town's most famous fictional visitor, young Albert Ramsbottom, took his sick with the "arse's lead" and, stuffed it into the ear of Wallace the lion and paid the price for his temerity by being eaten alive.

Although the decision to return to Blackpool for their annual gathering was taken well before the Tories' triumphant return to power last June, the statistical evidence which the election results gave to the existence of a "North-South divide" must have left many of the party faithful wondering whether, by their choice of conference location, they were following in the luckless Albert's footsteps and putting their collective head in the lion's mouth.

Could they really expect a rapturous welcome from a resort which has traditionally catered for the Socialist strongholds of a beleaguered textile industry, and which has for decades been popularly maligned south of the Trent

as the birthplace of the "kiss me quick" hat and the spiritual home of the Edwina Currie chip buttie?

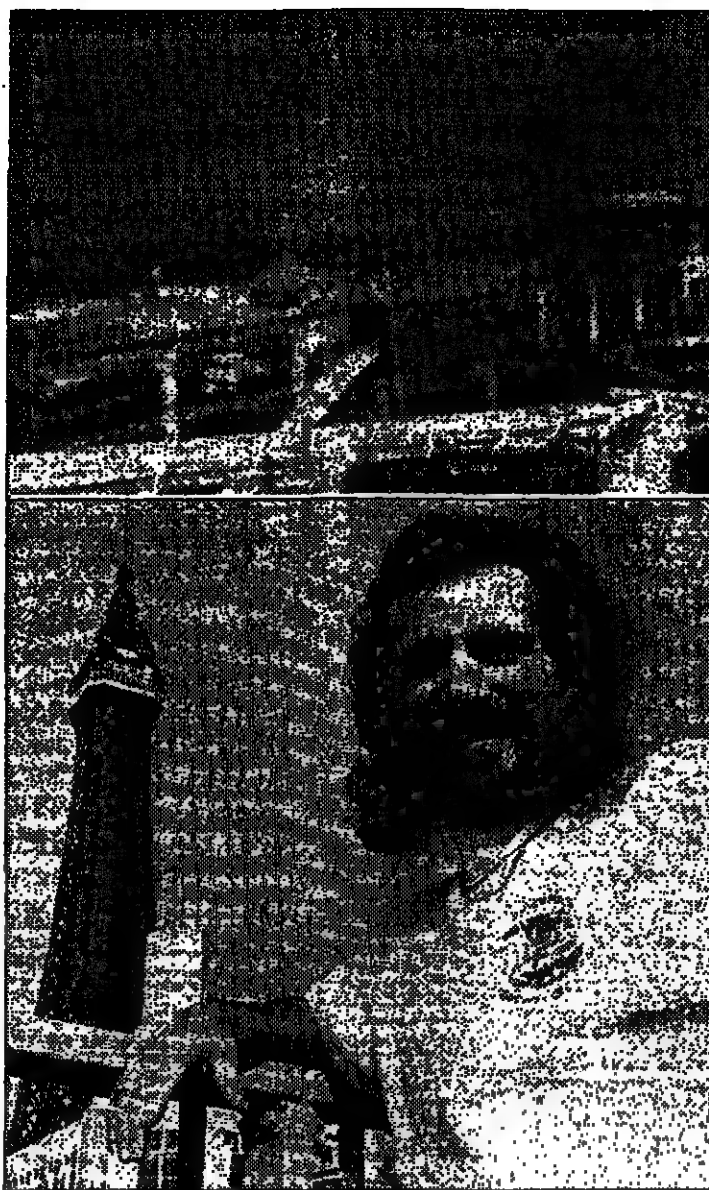
The answer is that they can, for the great irony of Blackpool is that it is the town whose philosophy most accurately exemplifies the new power base of Thatcherism.

And whenever this week's delegates become too immodestly inclined to congratulate themselves on the way they have lured the grass-roots Labour voter into their camp, then all they need do is look out of the windows of their conference centre in the Winter Gardens and gaze upon a town which had the same idea over a hundred years ago, and has been dragging in millions of cloth-cap punters ever since.

Barry Morris, director of tourism for the most spectacularly successful seaside resort in Britain, sums it up in nine words: "We are a working class paradise," he says, "run by capitalism."

The evidence is irrefutable. When, a few years before the turn of the century, the town's mayor, John Bickerstaffe, saw the Eiffel Tower in Paris and decided it was just what Blackpool was short of, he put £20,000 of his own money into the privately-owned company which righted the omission.

Ninety years later the tower, the three piers and the Winter Gardens remain pillars of private enterprise, owned and operated by Lord Delfont's First Leisure



'If it doesn't pay, then out it comes and in goes something that does'

Doris Thompson (above)

'It's no good hanging up a mirror ball and saying you're ready'

Micky Pattemore (left)

Corporation. And the Pleasure Beach, with its mighty roller coasters soaring high over the town, was founded by William Bean at about the same time as the tower was completed. The private company which runs it now is chaired by his daughter and managed by his grandson.

The Pleasure Beach is by far and away Britain's most popular tourist attraction (its six and a half million visitors a year comparing with around two and a half million each for Madame Tussaud's, Alton Towers and the Tower of London). Blackpool's 200,000 guest beds are approximately equal to the number boasted by the whole of Portugal, and the town's £250 million annual income from tourism is more than Greece and the Greek Islands.

A visitor arriving at the town's main railway station in 1900 would have been left in no doubt about Blackpool's commitment to cut-throat competition and dedi-

cated commercial opportunism. Walking down Talbot Street towards the seafront, his attention would first be caught by a huge red and white sign proclaiming "Winter Gardens is the best show in Blackpool". And then he would see the equally bold banner attached to it by the rival Tower Company, bearing the simple legend: "Except for the Tower".

Today the visitor would only have to take a five-mile tram ride through the famous illuminations along the "prom" to have the same message relayed with Las Vegas-style urgency. In bigger neon letters than their names, the seafront hotels advertise their charms. One establishment promises: "Family 3-course lunches from £2", allaying any suggestion of wanton profiteering with the addendum "Children half price".

"This town is not interested in

getting £10 from gin and tonic if it can make £20 out of candy floss," says travel agent Tom Percival, the local council's Tory leader. "And it's not interested in running things itself if private enterprise can do it better — and at less risk to the ratepayer. The Labour party here is always grumbling about the money we spend on hospitality and promotion, but without the tourists everyone would be the loser. If they ever get in, it would be a disaster for Blackpool."

Although Blackpool's two Tory MPs both have comfortable majorities of around 7,000, the party came perilously close to losing control of the town hall this year when its overall majority was cut to two. But would Percival's worst fears really be confirmed by a change in political power? "No," says local solicitor and Labour councillor David Owen. "Blackpool is heavily dependent on tourism and it couldn't live on private capital alone. Over the

years the amount of council entertaining has been reduced and we certainly wouldn't want to be inhospitable."

"But not everything here is rosy. Unemployment is running at 15 per cent and we have 4,500 families on the waiting list for houses. What we would take issue with is the funding of the illuminations. Every year they cost the ratepayers around £1 million. I know they are an important attraction but not everyone, especially in the outlying areas of the town, benefits from them. We believe the commercial interests which benefit most should at least meet the council pound for pound in paying the cost."

On one thing, however, everyone is agreed. To keep the town bustling with life and the tills bursting with cash, as they will all be doing at least until the lights go out in early November, Blackpool has to maintain its indefatigable determination to grow bigger, louder and brighter every year. And if, in so doing, it becomes even more readily designated as the ultimate monument to bad taste, its years will be of pure joy.

Which is why its latest favourite import is a 32-year-old former building contractor from Crewkerne in Somerset, who bought a 99-year-lease on a chunk of unwanted property alongside the "Golden Mile" and promptly spent another £2.3 million to turn

it into Britain's loudest discotheque. "It's no good hanging a mirror ball on the ceiling, directing four pinspots at it and declaring yourself ready for business," declares Micky Pattemore. Instead, he forked out £450,000 for a bewildering gantry-full of lights which nightly enthral a clientele of more than 2,000. In two weeks' time he will have completed his first year's trading at The Palace and declared a turnover which exactly matches his £2.3 million investment.

Pattemore may represent the continuity of Blackpool, but there can be no doubt who epitomizes its extraordinary endurance. Doris Thompson, chairman of the Pleasure Beach, is 84 years old and goes to her office every day. I said goodbye to her after her third ride of the morning on the awesome Big Dipper.

"We've a new feature opening next year which will have cost £2 million," she said. "We do have a nostalgic affection for some of our older rides, but the rule always remains the same. If it doesn't pay, then out it comes and in goes something else which does."

It will come, perhaps, as no surprise that Mrs Thompson was for 40 years chairman of Blackpool Women's Conservative Association.

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Now we don't all make mistakes

At the plush UK base of the American Crosby organization in Richmond, Surrey, the telephone only ever rings twice. The firm's philosophy — which it is selling to Britain with increasing success — is called "zero defect", and in its own offices it means the telephones are answered immediately, always.

With missionary zeal, Crosby has been persuading managers and their employees around the world that their work practices and their prod-

ucts should be just as perfect. As competition increases, selling the idea that turning out a perfect product every time can save money and gain clients has become a multi-million pound business.

Crosby began selling the philosophy of zero defects here four years ago. By 1985 revenue had risen to £285,000, reached £3 million last year and is projected to hit £8 million by the end of this year.

The idea of persuading companies to go for product

The American idea of 'zero defect', or perfection in business, is catching on in Britain

perfection every time is based on a simple premise: if businesses are prepared to accept that even 1 per cent of their goods are likely to be defective, they will not survive in today's commercial world

The only acceptable level for defects is zero.

Philip Crosby, an American quality control expert, has made himself a millionaire with the idea that although people may make mistakes, they should not be expected to make mistakes. British businessmen seem to be taking to the idea with enthusiasm. Barclaycard, General Motors, Plessey, Johnson Matthey, BP Chemicals, and ICL are among 30 major British companies who have taken up the idea after attending Crosby study courses.

Earlier this year, the Industrial Society conducted a survey into zero defect philosophy in Britain and found that management resistance was one of the greatest obstacles to its acceptance. "Lack of interest" featured highly, as did trade union opposition and "time constraint".

Firms who had adopted the idea said the benefits included greater employee involvement and job satisfaction, better problem-solving and a marked improvement in the quality of goods produced.

"There are many areas where zero defect exists already and where the public would not tolerate anything else," says John Macdonald, vice-president of Crosby UK. "In a maternity ward, could we tell the nurses that they must limit the number of newborn babies they drop on the floor to only 1 per cent? If we accept high standards in some areas, why not in all?"

During courses at Rich-

mond, Crosby executives use a case history, based on fact, of a Fawcett Towers-type hotel. As a sweetener, the hotel offered complimentary bottles of champagne to guests with legitimate grievances. It cost them a staggering 46.8 per cent of annual profits.

"Once companies realize just how much they are having to spend in doing things wrong, the battle is half over," says Macdonald.

In America, Crosby has its own magazine. The latest issue features three truckers who deliver a total of 1,000 vehicles a year, each from manufacturer to showroom.

The three drivers have just completed their fourth year in which they delivered every vehicle to dealers in perfect condition — not a scratch or mark. Until 1982, the company had accepted a 2 per cent damage frequency, an average cost of £1 for every vehicle delivered. The firm then offered its drivers an incentive package for damage-free deliveries. A Crosby executive in the US said they had realized they could attain the zero defect standard when asked if they would accept a 2 per cent damage frequency if they were delivering airplanes.

Of course, the concept of producing flawless goods or services is not new. For years, a notice in a shoemaker's shop in Penrith, Cumbria, has proclaimed: "Excellence is our minimum standard"

John Spicer

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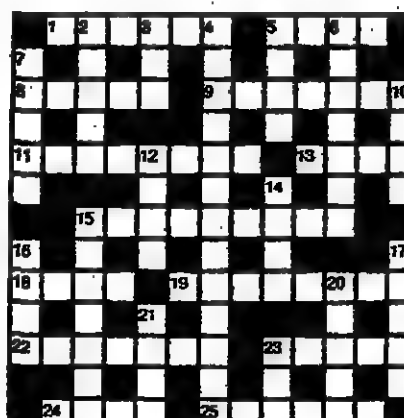
TOMORROW

Fashion Editor Liz Smith reports from the Milan shows and talks to designer Giorgio Armani (below)



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3 Coal, blue bird (3)
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The one quoted here is a true example. Some details have been changed to protect the identity of the child.

مكتبة الامم

MONDAY PAGE

Take a woman like you...

For the pleasure of meeting them, and the challenge of putting their thoughts on paper, Naim Attallah, entrepreneur, publisher and businessman, wrote to 385 notable women asking if they would take part in a project which promised to result in an "in-depth book on the evolution of women". Why women? Because he decided that their honesty and courage made them more interesting than men. The result was 39 refusals of varying

politeness, 57 resounding silences and 289 remarkable interviews with politicians and television presenters, actresses and academics, novelists and a nun. Attallah's questions — on love, sex, men, motherhood and other women — were deeply personal, the answers conflicting, controversial and often confessional. Today *The Times* begins a five-part serialization of Attallah's unique, fascinating and frank record of the women of our time.

WOMEN—talking—

Part 1
RELATIONSHIPS

Tina Brown
Editor, Vanity Fair

There was a pernicious cult, which perhaps Gloria Steinem had something to do with, of making women feel they could have it all. And what no one really explained to women, as they went out on their feminist forays, was that they were giving up something. What is tragic to behold are women like Germaine Greer, who suddenly do a volte face at 50 and say, why didn't I have children? They become almost pathetic, because they are 50, they are past the biological age for children, nor are they likely to marry anybody. I hate the sight of this pitiable regret for what they've missed. And I think the regret comes because they wanted everything. Sometimes you can have a combination for a time, then the combination changes, but you can't expect to have everything at once. That was the whole pernicious thing of the *Cosmopolitan* magazine philosophy, which made women feel they could have these torrid sex lives and great dazzling jobs and motherhood, and feel all these things at once. What's happened, particularly in America, is that people are too hasty in getting divorced. Someone in my office, one minute she is married, then the next minute divorcing. I think she is insane. Why can't they just work it out? Many people who get divorced don't find anything better and really wish they hadn't. They could have rubbed along, they could have lowered their expectations, perhaps, or introduced something else into the relationship. I'm not suggesting everybody compromises and takes their best, but I think this whole thing of racing off to get divorced at the first snag you hit seems pathetic.

Anna McCurley
Former Conservative MP for Renfrew West and Inverclyde

I bet three quarters of marriages, if not nine tenths of them, break up because of lousy sex.

Marghanita Laski
Novelist and critic

I think there is the misunderstanding between love and infatuation, and the belief — it arose in the Middle Ages with

chivalry and the whole romance of love — that love has its rights, that nothing must stand in the way of love. The rules of love, as they were set up in the 13th century. And so people look across the room and catch the eye of someone of the other sex and feel a shiver. And instead of thinking, I'd like to go to bed with that person, they think, this is love, and once they think it's love, they think everything is justified. People, friends of mine, people all around us have committed in the name of love, to things they would have been sent to prison for if it had been physical. I'm all for arranged marriages myself. At least it's certain that all the basics on which a marriage is likely to founder — the similarity of belief, of tastes, of family, of money, all that kind of thing, which may well be the rocks on which a marriage founders — are overcome before the marriage takes place. An African chief once said to me that marriage is not an affair for individuals, it's an affair for families. I am sure that he was right.

Pamela Armstrong
Television presenter

People are much more demanding now, in relationships, which is very important. I don't agree with this line, isn't it all terrible, and look how high the divorce rate is. I think that is a positively healthy sign. It means people are questioning marriage and are not prepared to stick in marriages that are bad.

Charlotte Rampling
Actress

I am in a marriage where we are equally successful, and this is something which is very rare. However much you love somebody, one of the most difficult things in life must be to sense you are a failure and your partner is successful.

Norris Church Mailer
Painter and screenwriter, married to Norman Mailer

I was always attracted to power. Some very stupid woman once said to me, would you be with Norman Mailer if he wasn't Norman Mailer? And I said, well, I know a lot of people who aren't Norman Mailer, and I'm not with any of them, so I guess I wouldn't.

Pam Gems
Playwright

The difficulty for a woman is the deception. I know, because I was complaining to my son the other day about my husband, and my son said, surely now you can accept the fact that we are not like you; when we see it, we have to have it. And I said yes, but I still can't get over it. I've lived with this man 40 years, I love him, he's the father of my children, and he comes in with a bland face and a bunch of flowers, and the bunch of flowers always gives him away. Why has he bought me those dreadful daffodils, which cost him 50p? I know why he bought them, and so they go in the bucket.

Jerry Hall
Model, partner of Mick Jagger

Every time Mick buys me a present for no reason, I think, I'm sure he must have done something. I never say anything, but in the back of my mind, I think, umph, oh well, I didn't have any hearache, I didn't hear anything, I don't know anything, I'm not going to make a big fuss about it.

Aona Carteret
Actress

I used to think looks were important, but I married my husband when he was middle-aged with a pot belly and three children, which wasn't my idea of what I was going to marry, so there must be something beyond that — I think an ability to surprise. I don't like predictable men, and I certainly don't like men who worship me. I like people who are a challenge, and who are vulnerable, because you will find the most challenging men are also the most vulnerable. The most secure men are often the most dull.

Soraya Khashoggi
Photographer, former wife of arms dealer Adnan Khashoggi

I would never go out with a man who wasn't the best at what he was doing. If I was going to marry a man who sweeps the road, he would have to be the head of the union or something. Yes, definitely, power is an aphrodisiac. Political power, financial power, intellectual power, all levels.

Mary Quant
Fashion designer

I think flirtation is a tremendously good thing. It's through flirtation that so much of that sort of fun between the sexes can continue without any damage or causing any problems, or any complexities, or going any further at all. It just renews everything and makes everyone feel so good without breaking relationships.

Marina Warner
Writer

I don't believe you should need to be married. I don't believe women should aim at marriage, and I don't believe marriage is in any way a solution to anything. But my upbringing was so focused on that, that I could never escape that need. It was a deep emotional need for me, to be married, to have somebody want to marry me and to have the security of that symbolic pledge. So, as I have been married twice, I am attracted to people who want to marry me, which is pathetic for a feminist, absolutely pathetic.

Juliet Mitchell-Rossdale
Psychanalyst, author, feminist

The expectation of marriage 100 years ago would be about 15 years, of which most would be spent in child-producing and rearing, so there wasn't that much time for the marriage. People were either working a 12 to 16-hour day in a factory, both men and women, or they were in a bourgeois family, producing children and leading quite segregated lives. Everything in this century has been put on the marital couple. It's asked to sustain an enormous amount of emotional intensity, which it probably wasn't asked to do before, and that's hard. I think that's partly the problem, and the prospect of sustaining this for 40 or 50 years. It is an awful lot to bear.

Margaret Drabble
Author

I've been married twice and I see a lot of my first husband. My first and second husbands get on well. That's all very nice, you've gained another friend. It seems to me perfectly natural that one shouldn't remain in the same static situation all one's life. As one's children leave home so, occasionally, one's husband leaves home.

Esther Rantzen
Television presenter

I don't know whether the Queen wears a crown in bed. In other words, I don't know whether, when she goes home, everything she says is a royal proclamation or whether she defers to her husband. I am not suggesting that we become little women, I am suggesting we become partners. And when you are in a relationship in which you ask each other's advice, when you respect each other, then the outward image of success, who earns the money, doesn't matter.

Doris Saatchi
Art collector

Power is very attractive, but I'm much more interested in how the individual behaves with that power. Most powerful men are not very attractive because they have been so single-minded to achieve that power that they are not wide, broad people, they're focused on themselves. I'm far more attracted to someone who thinks I'm fascinating than to someone who, with half his brain, is thinking about the board meeting tomorrow.

Maureen Lipman
Actress

Most of the nicest women I know — and I mean really caring, decent, nice, funny, attractive women — are with some of the most appalling men I have ever known. This is a syndrome. I can sit back and look at these women and think, what does she see in him, why does she want to be pushed around by this person? In every other part of life, she's a person who can distinguish, but in the case of men, she can't. That has, in the end, to be because we somehow feel we are not worthy of the love of a good man, we are rotten some way inside.

Jennifer d'Abo
Chairman of Ryman

One of my weaknesses is that I'm totally not jealous. I've had three husbands, they're all great friends. If they wanted to go off and be naughty, as long as it didn't embarrass or hurt me or anything else, I didn't ask. I believe that if the man, whether he's your husband or your lover, goes, then there's something wrong with you. I don't think any man will be

stolen or poached if he's happy, because men basically are idle, they like comfortable lives. I'm about to be divorced for the third time. It's part of the price you have to pay. It's not easy to be a woman alone. I don't mind, because I'm spoilt. It depressed me to leave, because I think that separating from someone you've lived with for 11 years is desperately sad, but I couldn't go on. When I say, I can't take any more, that's finished — bonk — I'm off.

Baroness Grimond
Chairman, Liberal Party Defence and Disarmament Panel, married to Jo Grimond

Marriages don't last because the iron conventions no longer exist. There is nothing more difficult than living with one person, whether it is your sister, your brother, your mother, your father, your best friend. There comes a time, after so long, when it seems intolerable to go on. So unless you erect very strong barriers, which, in the past, have been partly convention, and partly, for women, the fact that economically it wasn't really possible to exist any other way, the thing flies apart.

Susan Crosland
Journalist, widow of Cabinet Minister Tony Crosland

I don't want to be linked to another man, I've had that extraordinary relationship. I'm not going to have it again. It's me and my children and family. I have some very close men friends, but I don't want them to move into my house and take me over, or me to take them over. I want them out there, separate.

Jenny Agutter
Actress

Most of the major love stories require that a courtship brings out how much the person loves you, whether you can actually take them to the point where they will almost destroy themselves. You can take them to the brink, and see whether they will endure. It's almost like a test, and a battle, and that's exciting. That excitement shouldn't deplete the person, it should stimulate. If two human beings are just living a very even sort of existence, there becomes very little point to your life. The stimuli come from strains and stresses.

Women, by Naim Attallah, is published by Quartet on October 22, price £15.



John Rogers

For myself, I like the exclusivity of marriage, the sense of continuity, the sense of family, the sense of growing old, the sense of shorthand, the friendship. Nobody told me about this great friendship that comes later on, when lust and passion go. Everybody's worried when passion goes — you know, not making love every day. But there's something absolutely comforting in the cuddle, the touch, the holding hands. I suppose, really, it's like a dress rehearsal for your old age. And I love that. I love that.

Anita Roddick

Founder, The Body Shop

in marriage or in close bonding, is very important.

Imogen Stubbs
Actress

I believe that the person you marry or fall in love with is someone who takes over from your mother, the sort of person who cares about your small triumphs in the way someone who's followed you from the moment you're born does.

TOMORROW

What they told Naim Attallah...

I've got to have a child, I don't know why I'm here, apart from that

... about becoming

They gave me the baby and I felt nothing

... a mother

'Men have grown up a lot'

Barbara Cartland
Novelist

I only like being with men. I don't like women very much. I've always had more men friends than women. I've got one or two special women friends who have been wonderful to me in my life, but on the whole I much prefer men in every way. They are much easier to get on with. Like boys, who are much easier to bring up than girls, far easier. Women are very treacherous friends. A woman will be your friend, but she will always betray your innermost secrets to her lover on the pillow, and if there's a question of a man coming between you, she will always ditch the woman every time. That's the natural feminine way of behaving.



Barbara Cartland: "Women are very treacherous friends."

most interested in my work, in what I am doing, and vice versa.

Lady Falkender
Political columnist

I actually hate people who say like men best or I like women best. You can't generalize. Women are very good friends to each other. On the whole it is quite hard to find such good friends in men. Usually, if you're friends with a man, you're always aware, without flattering yourself, of a bit of twinkling in his eye because in the end, you might end up together. It is all my women friends who seem

Marie Helvin
Model

I have more problems dealing with new women friends only because of my looks, or because of what I do, than with men. I think men have grown up a lot. Five years ago, I could go to a dinner party and be talking to somebody, whoever I admired at the time, and he would maybe hear what I had to say, but I'd know he wasn't listening. Now he listens.

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Anderton's rival show

James Anderton is helping to make this week even more nightmarish for the Lancashire police entrusted with the Cabinet's safety at the Tory conference in Blackpool. The Association of Chief Police Officers, of which Anderton is president, has chosen precisely the same dates to hold its annual conference just 12 miles down the road from the Tory gathering. Normally the ACPO meets at the Lancashire force headquarters, near Preston, in September. This year, to avoid clashing with the International Police Exhibition and Conference, it moved its dates to this week. The force could not tell me how many men would be required to guard the nation's top policemen, but, whatever the number, they can surely be ill-afforded. In a *Police Review* account of last year's Tory conference, Chief Supt Rod Lind says the Dorset constabulary was so hard pressed that all leave was cancelled, men worked 12-hour shifts and 900 extra coppers were drafted in from other forces.

Full brief

Sir Thomas Hetherington, who retired last week as Director of Public Prosecutions at the age of 61, is hardly going off to tend the roses. He soon begins a three-week lecture tour of Japan, is thinking about a book on the "philosophy of prosecution", has been invited to sit on police selection boards and has been approached by headhunters for boardroom posts. He tells me he intends to keep his options open until Christmas. Whatever he has on to occupy his retirement he will at least be spared the economic calls that plague the DPP's office. One woman even demanded that he order London Zoo to put knickers on its chimpanzees.

One thing that's been baffling me about reports of the Fiji coup is the pronunciation of Col Rabuka's name - *Rambuka*. A Fijian tells me it's a tricky language: the islanders put an "m" before a "b" when speaking.

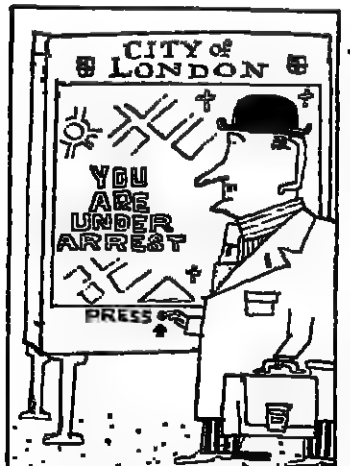
Rites fight

Preston parish church claims a national first today with the first of a season of lunchtime debates aimed at making it the "Preston Place of the North". For the first time a church Freemason is debating publicly with a member of the Church of England group which recently produced a critical report on the craft. The speaker put up by the Masons is Harold Kirk-Smith, the recently retired chaplain of Rossall School in Fleetwood. Michael Higgins, the Preston rector, tells me he is preparing to be a strict chairman having already been warned to expect outspoken contributions from the floor.

Boldness calls

A washing detergent aimed at young professionals sounds to me like an idea whose time has come. Yet Lever Brothers was this weekend scotching a report in the trade press that it is to launch a liquid detergent aimed not at mums but (here comes that word again) yuppies. The company says that an agency's experiment with advertising featuring up-market models carrying designer label bags is only one among hundreds of ideas and it has no plans for a yuppie answer to Surf. But we young achievers need a designer soap powder to tackle the pricey but hard-to-wash clothes we buy under the glare of peer pressure. Over to you, Procter and Gamble.

BARRY FANTONI



Shell shock

Tortoise keepers are a thin-skinned bunch, judging by events in the British Chelonian Group. Diana Pursall, its newly-elected chairman, has resigned after claiming that her opponents carried out a dirty tricks campaign to block her election. In a letter sent to the group's 1,000-odd members she also says that members of the committee tried to exclude her from decision-making and that they were publicizing "inaccurate advice on tortoise husbandry". Now Mrs Pursall is setting up a rival organization, the British Association of Tortoise Keepers, which holds its inaugural meeting in Birmingham next Sunday. Angela Whitbread, a BCG committee member, says she is baffled by Mrs Pursall's allegations and claims she is using them as an excuse to set up her own organization. Mrs Pursall, meanwhile, is not discussing her departure. "I'm only interested in the welfare of tortoises," she says.

PHS

Our defences all at sea



In the first of two articles, John Nott, the former Defence Secretary, argues that no British prime minister since the 1960s has thought sufficiently about Britain's international role when making long-term strategic plans

No such broad conceptualism of this or any other kind has existed among senior British politicians since the 1960s. We have normally accepted a tame neo-conservatism as a member of the Nato alliance, and in our own self-esteem tending to exaggerate our importance as a bridge between the United States and Europe. Deplorably, nothing ever changes in Nato without US leadership. The United Kingdom has been a stabilizing influence, but it has seldom sought to give a lead. In reality, West Germany, in economic, political and military terms, has been more important to the US than Great Britain, and only recently has sought to use its influence.

The obstacles to a rational process are manifold. Among the foremost is the British system of annual Treasury control, which is so organized as to prevent any serious long-term financial planning. If a prudent degree of flexibility is built into a programme - an essential pre-

condition of saving money in the longer term - it is seen by the Treasury as a money box to plunder for the fashionable political organ of the day, be it lower public expenditure, lower taxes or whatever.

Then there is the position of the Services in the planning process over which they rightly have the major role. Generally, Service officers are excellent planners, but they are not normally conceptual thinkers. Indeed, I am not sure that it is their function to worry themselves with wider issues. I was told by the Chiefs of Staff that they wanted clear political direction, untainted, of course, I gave it.

I found the Service staffs quite excellent in explaining, for instance, that in the period 1988-1995 the tank would remain the most effective anti-tank weapon, that therefore they needed tanks, better tanks and more tanks. But they resisted.

Because of the disciplined and hierarchical nature of Service life,

there is bound to be something of a negative influence on any radical forward thinking exerted by the most senior officers of each Service, who normally rise to the summit of their careers only after 30 years of service. I cannot think of any other field where men in their mid-fifties have such power over tomorrow's world.

Unfortunately, we do not have strong university defence departments in this country, and no tradition of extracting the more brilliant junior officers into a tri-Service "purple" stream during the most fruitful intellectual period of their lives. I discovered that the Royal Navy, for instance, unlike the other two Services, was refusing even to use and listen to the views of the Defence Operational Analysis Unit at West Byfleet. Its scientific analysis and approach simply did not accord with naval prejudices.

Finally, when one remembers that the best of our civil servants see their main function as keeping their ministers out of trouble, and the general ambition of most ministers is, understandably, to retain the support of their party, including its Service lobbies, it is evident that there is a huge weighting in favour of traditional approaches against any shifts in long-term direction.

The MoD is like a huge super-tanker, well capitalised, well equipped, well crewed, its systems continuously updated - but with no one ever asking where the hell it is going.

There are few prospects in the foreseeable future of the Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary and Defence Secretary of the day going away for three days to pose the question which de Gaulle spent a lifetime developing for France.

Might it be wiser to acknowledge that the current harmony prevailing in the Ministry of Defence and the high degree of Service co-operation since the Falklands is a state of affairs greatly to be welcomed? Why seek to recreate the tensions and rivalries which were characterized by the battles between the RAF and the Royal Navy during the 1960s?

But how long will the current harmony survive? In my judgement, it can survive only for the next two years, first because of the post-election scene in Britain and, second and overwhelmingly more important in the coming period, to the post-election situation in the USA following the election of President Reagan's successor.

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Tomorrow
Planning for
the future

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Stay away as you yearn

An ice-skating star (neither Torville nor Dean), who is at present working in the United States, is to stay away for some good while longer, the reason being that if he returns prematurely he will be liable for a massive tax demand, whereas if he remains out of his native country long enough he will not be similarly subject to the taxman's mulcting. I must stress that in choosing to stay out of the Inland Revenue's reach and thus relieving himself of a financial burden, he is doing nothing in any way illegal; he is indulging not in tax evasion but in tax avoidance.

That is a familiar tale. What caught my imagination was the headline (the words were repeated in the body of the story) over the item in the newspaper that reported the news. It was "Ice star forced into tax exile."

Well, dearie me. No doubt words change their meanings (see the OED, R. Burchfield prop.), but this use of "forced" is a more than usually delightful one. The taxman does have a somewhat negative image; but "force" suggests the midnight knock on the door, the waiting black maria, the handcuffs, the breakneck journey to the coast and the hurrying of the victim into a leaky rowing-boat with no more than a week's food and water and a broken compass.

But the taxman does not behave like that. He demands his full due, and he is not above threatening (in capital letters) to seek court permission for DISTRAINT, but he doesn't force anybody into exile. The skater's waltz was an entirely voluntary act; he chose to go abroad and stay there to pay less tax than he would have done had he remained at home.

I do not intend to come over all sanctimonious in this matter; I pay my taxes only after claiming every proper allowance and deduction, and slithering through every lawful loophole, and I would consider myself, if I did not adopt that attitude, to be as big a fool as I would be a rogue if I went to the additional lengths of falsifying my returns.

I have no moral criticism of our patineur (it wasn't he, after all, who used the word "forced"); it is just that I cannot encompass in my imagination the thought of leaving my native country for a year (I believe that that is the minimum term for saving substantial sums in tax), not because I want to travel or work elsewhere, not because I have grown disenchanted with Britain, not because the state of my health demands a warmer climate, not even *pour chercher la femme*, but because I can then thumb my nose at the Inland Revenue, and trouser another few hundred thousand quid.

Look here upon this picture, and on this, In one scale put your love of your country, the country in which you have grown up, the country of which you know the physical lineaments and the endearing (and less endearing) qualities, the country in which you have made and kept most of your firmest friends, the country (it is not irrelevant) to which you owe allegiance. In the other scale put, of all things, *money*. Remember that I am talking only of people who do still love the country of their birth, and are not glad to be shaking its dust from their feet, and then tell me if you can understand those for whom the second scale outweighs the first.

I'm damned if I can. Listen to this:

The language I have learn'd these forty years
My native English, now I must forgo;
And now my tongue's use is to me no more
Than an unstrung viol or a harp.
Or like a cunning instrument cas'd up,
Or, being open, put into his hands
That knows no touch to tune the harmony:
Within my mouth you have engorg'd my tongue.

Doubly porcu'd with my teeth and lips:
And dull, unfeeling, barren ignorance
Is made my gaoler to attend on me.
I am too old to fawn upon a muse,
Too far in years to be a pupil now.
Then, thus I turn me from my country's light,
To dwell in solemn shades of endless night.

Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk (for it is he), is there putting the case against being forced to leave his native country, but his objection wasn't to the Inland Revenue pursuing him with tax demands; his departure, and the sadness of it, were based on the fact that he had deduced that if he didn't go he would have his head cut off by Richard the Second. Even I would take the hint in that situation. But for money?

Some will no doubt sniff, and say that I have more money than the average man, and can thus afford such high and mighty attitudes. If they do I think they have the boot on the wrong foot, and certainly the wallet in the wrong pocket. Only the very rich go into voluntary tax exile, those who, had they stayed, would anyway have kept x millions, and are leaving only because by doing so they will keep x plus y millions. But why isn't x millions enough, when to keep y millions as well involves the profound sadness entailed by any form of exile?

To be tugged out of one's own country by a golden chain is inevitably ignominious, for all the false glamour that surrounds great wealth

St Cyprian could hardly have been familiar with the British tax system, and there is no record of his haunting the ice rinks at Carthage, but he did contribute something rather shrewd to this discussion. Referring to the wealthy man, he said: "He does not see, poor wretch, that his life is but a gilded torment, that he is bound fast by his wealth, and that his money owns him rather than he owns it."

What better metaphor could there be for a tax exile? To be tugged out of one's own country by a golden chain is inevitably an ignominious procedure, for all the false glamour that surrounds great wealth. It can be argued, of course, that those who exile themselves for money can have had only a shallow feeling for their country. In some cases, it may be so; but I believe that in many more, they thought they didn't mind leaving Britain, and then found to their dismay that they minded very much.

For there is a sense in which exile is worse than imprisonment - whether it is the truly forced exile of the refugee from tyranny or the voluntary kind embarked upon in flight from taxation. I don't know if there are any British tax exiles in Calcutta, but I would be surprised if they turn up in the oddest places, but their hunger for the forbidden native land they can see on a clear day cannot be much worse than those in, say, the United States who cannot see their own country but cannot, either, stop thinking about it.

Serve them right? Yes, I think so, though not because they are avoiding their due whack: rather because they have forgotten what money is actually for, or, more precisely, what it is not for. It is not, despite the impression given by many of those who have become enormously rich by howling, ghalumphing or skating, for worrying about, scheming about, seeing fleets of accountants about, and eventually leaving the country about.

I have no objection to money, and if any Croesus reading this would like to test my sincerity by tossing me a couple of million, fully taxable, I shall say thank you, very nicely, and stay at home. But St Paul will be glad to hear that I long ago decided he was right when he said "We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain that we carry nothing out." Or, as the no less ancient proverb has it, "There are no pockets in a shroud." Nor in a foreign residence permit, come to think of it.

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T.E. Utley

Immortality by suicide

Will Mrs Thatcher live forever? That, undoubtedly, is the question which will dominate this week's Conservative party conference.

I offer this speculative answer: if she does what she ought to do now, she will lose the next general election. If she does not, she could well win, thanks to the inaptitude of her opponents. But then she might achieve only a footnote in the history books as Britain's first woman prime minister.

Mrs Thatcher's achievements have already been remarkable in a statistical sense. She has won three general elections running; but her aim, surely, is to become an immortal memory, not an entry in the *Guinness Book of Records*. So far what she has done has required immense political and tactical skill. She has been borne along on a tide of history - a steadily progressing revolt against collectivism, exorbitant public spending and tyrannical trades unionism. In 1979 she was the woman for the hour; she performed her appointed historic part admirably, and better than anyone else on the political scene could have performed it.

Rightly or wrongly (I think rightly), she did all the easiest things first - the reform of trades union law and privatization; and she practised fiscal honesty on a scale that was not easy. What she deliberately decided to leave undone (or virtually so) was the reform of the welfare state. This, however, is the core of her political and social philosophy. And it is this which she now has to do. If she does it properly, she will run a serious risk of being defeated at the next election.

Sir Rhodes Boyson, with whom she has recently dispensed, explains what is necessary in an admirable pamphlet, *The Next Frontier*, just published by the Selsdon Group. Most of what he says is familiar enough: people must be persuaded to pay something for the necessities of life - for health, education and housing. The benevolence of the state must be directed to those in need of it, and directed to them handsomely. Within the system of public welfare there must be proper individual choice. A better, more clearly defined programme for the rest of this parliament could not be devised.

Electorally, I predict that it will be a fatal programme. Every time the middle and lower-middle classes in Britain are asked to do anything for themselves, they revolt - witness Sir Keith Joseph's attempt to make some pay reasonably for the university education of their children. It may well be that Rhodes Boyson's constituents complain bitterly of lack of education, the incompetence of the health service, and the inadequacy

of housing; but ask those constituents to pay a penny out of their own pockets for any of these noble purposes which they embrace and you will not get an enthusiastic answer. The same, of course, applies to rates reform, on which Mrs Thatcher has courageously embarked.

All these policies will, in my opinion, be fatal to Mrs Thatcher's prospects of a fourth term. The benefits they confer will not be immediately apparent; the pains and difficulties will be. But, believe me, the government which is elected to succeed Mrs Thatcher will undo nothing that she has done. There is no way in which Mr Kinnock, Mr Hattersley or even Mr Livingstone would restore the welfare state to its present monstrous, unmanageable proportions. They would be delighted to get it off their backs. No sane Chancellor of the Exchequer would deliberately choose to finance the health or the education service as they are financed now. It would be impossible to do so without inviting disaster. The reform of the welfare state is a reform which, once accomplished, can never be undone.

This will not prevent the Opposition from winking and whining to great political effect. Their complaints against alleged Tory ruthlessness will win thousands of votes, including many from the effete middle classes. They will offer to tinker with the system, but they will do nothing fundamentally to change it when it has been reformed - precisely because they know how difficult that could make life for them.

So Mrs Thatcher's duty is now to commit political suicide. She is the only contemporary politician who might have the courage to do so. Why, one then asks, did she choose this moment to dispose of Sir Rhodes Boyson? He is, of course, a bull in a china shop, and there might have been a good reason for getting rid of him before; but it is precisely such beasts that she now needs.

I fear that she is not quite grasping the peril. These schemes for allowing parents, by majority vote, to opt out of local authority control and for allowing tenants, again by majority vote, to opt out of the municipal system seem to me to be weedy, ineffectual measures which in the past she would have dismissed as "wet". What is needed is individual choice, private choice, not a system which obliges parents and tenants to spend their evenings sitting on committees.

In future, Mrs Thatcher should listen to advisers who are not particularly concerned to win the next election. But where are such to be found among her Cabinet colleagues?

however... Philip Howard

Paying a price for prizes

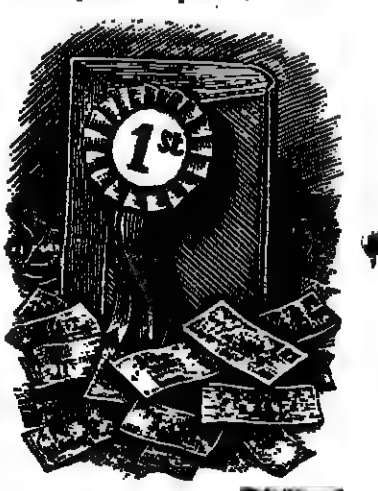
The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, nor the prize to the deserving. But on the whole, as the man said, that's the way to bet. We are in the thick of the literary prize season: it sometimes feels as though there are more prizes than there are authors getting published. The hard men of the newspaper industry consider the announcement of the winner of a prize as boring as a minor government reshuffle in Djibouti. Nothing is more ridiculous than the annual assemblies of top people in the television (or cinema, or newspaper) industry to give each other prizes, and wallow in mutual stroking and the Buggins Principle.

Man is a competitive animal, and handing out rosettes for best-in-show is a harmless way of gratifying his vanity and competitive instincts. School prize-givings can be charming rites of passage for another year's leavers; and sensible schools can usually arrange for the prizes to be widely shared around, so that dogged improvement and effort with limited equipment are rewarded as well as the quality of being good at winning prizes.

May the best authors win this year's prizes: the difficulty is to decide which. It is easier to judge beef cattle or Latin prose. With those the judges have at least a rough idea of the ideal conformation or fair copy. But one man's wry and perceptive black comedy is another woman's pointless and pseud-erotic. A judge acting on his own can take several different views of the same book, depending on the time of day, the state of the weather, and his mood and inclinations. The danger with a panel of judges is that they get locked into an "over-my-dead-body" double bind, and eventually come up with a compromise winner that nobody feels strongly about. It happened to a literary award panel that I was on, where we seemed to be totally deadlocked. Another judge, Shirley Williams, suggested we resolve the deadlock by proportional voting; but her explanation of the system was too subtle for all of us, including her. Deadlock remained.

The Crime Writers' Association is about to announce the short list for its Gold and Silver Dagger Awards. Daggers and dagdugons will be out, I know, because I met them in the Groucho Club earlier this year for a discussion about reviewing policy. They take their high mystery very seriously, and some of them have gigantic chips on their shoulders about the imagined "literary establishment."

And now the winners of this year's Balzan Prizes have just been announced. Don't groan. The Balzan Foundation gives three prizes a year, each worth more than £100,000, for academic and scientific distinction (different subjects every year). The standards are comparable with the Nobel; the money is three times better. One difference is that Balzan does not award prizes for peace or creative



literature, though the judges came perilously close to it when they gave one to Borges for literary criticism. The other difference is that hardly anybody outside the academic world in this country has heard of Balzan; they pay more attention on the Continent.

The Balzan Foundation was set up in 1956 in memory of a rich and generous Italian who lived in Switzerland. A British scholar, one of the winners this year, Sir Richard Southern, former Chichele Professor of Modern History at Oxford, has won the prize for Medieval History ("Modern" History begins at Oxford with the Emperor Constantine). The other winners are Jerome Bruner, an American who held one of the psychology chairs at Oxford, and Philip Tobias, Professor of Zoology at the University of the Witwatersrand, for Physical Anthropology.

If you want to go in for prizes, Balzan is best for the loot and for the lack of envy-inducing publicity. The world consists largely of people who never quite got into the first team, and never quite won a prize. If you fail to win a prize, everybody feels sorry for you and is angry on your behalf. If you win one, everybody says that it can't be such a big deal since even he has won it. Balzan provokes something not entirely attractive about human nature.

مكتبة الامم



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THE PRICE OF REFORM

Peace, land and bread. That was the promise to the masses made by Lenin when seizing power for Communism 70 years ago this Autumn.

Opinions may differ as to whether Communism gave the masses peace and land. Concerning the first, it depends on whether peace excludes the violence soon done by Communism to the various nationalities within the Soviet Union — quite apart from later actions in Finland and Eastern Europe.

As to land, it depends on whether the party-controlled collective is much of an improvement on the old landlord. It must also be remembered that one of the first results of Leninism's disruption and reorganization of society was famine as early as 1922 — quite apart from the still worse Stalinist famines of the 1930s.

But, whatever the shortages over the 70 years, Lenin's present successor can show that the party is now keeping the promise about bread. That is one of the things causing him the most trouble.

There is a "lack of respect" among the Soviet people for food, Mr Gorbachov complained in his fascinating — and potentially very important — televised speech on Thursday. This was because food was artificially cheap. So a tremendous amount was being wasted. "One can see children using a loaf of bread as a ball in football."

He had some comparisons. Bread of the same calorific value was over five times less expensive in the Soviet Union than it was in the United States, four times less than in France, over three times less than in Britain, and even one-and-a-half times less than in supposedly Communist Hungary.

Mr Gorbachov's speech was perhaps designed to show that he was still in charge, still carrying on with his "reconstruction" after his strange seven-week disappearance from public view. It was as if he was telling the Soviet people that, whatever else he had been engaged on during those seven weeks, he had not been bringing before party bureaucrats and officials who think his reforms are too fast and go too far.

Cheap bread was merely the most homely and mundane subject in the speech. But it was symbolic of the evil of subsidies — which also included absurdly low rents and secure jobs within the bureaucracy. It illustrated the low cost of living which, in Mr Gorbachov's view, is in reality costing the Soviet Union dear.

The more money spent on subsidies — intended to quieten economic discontent — the less which can be spent on more computers, better roads and railways, and all the other communications required by a modern civilization. Soviet state expenditure is peculiarly polarized. Vast amounts are spent on miracles in space, and vast amounts on providing the bare necessities of life. Those are the two easiest things for a state directed economy to spend on. They require officials to

define grand goals, and simply direct the money to them. It is more difficult for the officials to plan the vast, constantly-changing activities of the bourgeois order which lies between space stations and the bread shop. But wealth for the masses — Mr Gorbachov's apparent aim (as it is for Western leaders) has historically only been achieved anywhere by the bourgeois order.

This is because such wealth can come into being only through the energies of individual citizens rather than through officials and planners. Liberating those energies is what Mr Gorbachov's reforms seem to be about. But there is a time-lag which could prove fatal to those reforms, and therefore to Mr Gorbachov's career.

He can cut subsidies to the consumer. So rents and food prices will rise. But it will be a long time before those paying more for rent and bread enjoy the higher overall standard of living derived from more state money going to computers instead. In the interval, popular discontent with Mr Gorbachov could mount. Already, Western correspondents report discontented queues outside vodka shops because Mr Gorbachov's campaign against drunkenness means fewer of them are open.

In addition, an attack on what Mr Gorbachov calls the "bloated administrative apparatus" would mean fewer jobs for the hundreds of thousands of people doing the bloated administering. Until the other economic reforms bear fruit and provide jobs, where are those people to find work?

While the world, and the Soviet people, wait for the answers to these questions, it can be expected that Mr Gorbachov will try to give more freedom of expression to the intellectuals. He is going to need them. They write the books, make the films and attend the Western conferences. It is useful for rulers to have such vocal people on their side. Mr Gorbachov may run into trouble in the party — and probably already has. His enemies will depict themselves as trying to spare the masses from economic hardship — true Communists, as opposed to bourgeois reformers. It would be important for him to have intellectuals to denounce or satirise these enemies.

But there remain the masses. At the moment, Mr Gorbachov appears to the West to be popular among his people. With his wife at his side, he moves among them and seems to commune with them. But his popularity could perhaps equally be explained by his not having yet greatly inconvenienced them — vodka queues apart. Here is the flaw in *glasnost* and *perestroika* which the West may have overlooked. Unless, that is, both are just words — manoeuvres designed to achieve such traditional Soviet aims as consolidating the leader's power over rivals, and lulling the United States into steadily withdrawing its forces from Europe.

M'BOW MUST GO

The process of choosing a successor to Amadou Mahtar M'Bow as director-general of Unesco, begins in Paris tomorrow. Mr M'Bow's 13 years at the helm have left the organization bereft of American, British and Singaporean membership. With Unesco in a state of disintegration, none of its remaining 158 member states can seriously doubt that its future credibility hangs on the outcome. The fact that voting begins with M'Bow himself the leading candidate is itself a telling indicator of Unesco's critical condition.

Governments have had at least two years to identify and agree on a candidate able to restore Unesco's authority. Instead they have vacillated. Western governments, who should have embarked on an international headhunt, have simply waited for the Asian group whose "turn" it was in the curious Buggins tradition of UN agencies, to come up with its nominee. They now (with the exception of the Scandinavians) find themselves backing Pakistan's foreign minister, Yacoub Khan, a former general who represents a government not noted for its commitment to a free press or to the liberal vision which Unesco was originally meant to promote.

Lulled by his carefully ambiguous statement a year ago that he did not actively seek a third term, they ignored the ample evidence that M'Bow was campaigning all out to win nomination. Last week Zambia, as president of the Organization of African Unity, obliged — in a letter praising his "outstanding contribution to the growth and success of Unesco." The concern must now be not only that M'Bow stands a good chance of winning, but that outstanding undeclared candidates — such as Uruguay's foreign minister Enrique Iglesias, or even the former High Commissioner for Refugees, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan — are less likely to let their names go forward.

The years of political folly have reduced Unesco to a battleground. M'Bow owes his power to confrontation, to the exacerbation of North-South tensions, and by challenging Western values in such sensitive areas as human rights and the relations between

governments and the media. It will take tough and independent management now to sweep under-qualified courtiers from key posts, to begin recruitment of distinguished professionals, and give them scope in a transparent administrative structure geared to the outside world. Decisive progress on both fronts presents the only hope of an eventual British and American return.

Several governments, including the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland, have said publicly or semi-publicly that they are likely to withdraw if M'Bow wins. The United States' official observer at Unesco says that the reforms required to bring the US back could not be expected under M'Bow. Britain has been silent, although Mr Timothy Eggar, the Foreign Office minister responsible for Unesco, acknowledges that "given the history of the past few years, it is difficult to see how under M'Bow's leadership Unesco's administration and programmes could meet British criteria for rejoining". None, with the exception of the Japanese, has made systematic *démarches* to drive the point home. Fatalism has been the hallmark of Western policy as Unesco has approached the crossroads.

While Britain has necessarily been a bystander until now, passivity at this stage would play into M'Bow's hands, and would not be an attractive form of neutrality. An immediate, unambiguous and above all public statement that M'Bow's departure is a necessary if not sufficient condition for Britain's return, would be a service to the ideals which Unesco could, under dynamic new management, again promote. Frankness might encourage other Western governments to consult with others, including the Soviet Union, whose recent appeals for conciliation, effective management and streamlined programmes put it newly but firmly in the reformers' camp, to find an outstanding 11-hour candidate. If it does not, British wisdom in withdrawing from a Unesco which its members have no interest in saving, will be decisively confirmed.

has, until recently, placed special emphasis on them and on longer term research that is required.

In this context your report raises a particularly disturbing issue. It indicates the considerable emphasis placed on pheromone research for agricultural pest control in The Netherlands, as in other countries in Europe. In startling contrast the AFRC (Agricultural and Food Research Council), responsible for Rothamsted Experimental Station, which is referred to in your report, has just made redundant the two scientists who are working full time specifically on this subject, as well as the one person working in this field in an AFRC university-based research group.

It seems tragic that, in this field, excellent work by young scientists on subjects which is being discarded while more short-term practical work on pesticides is being retained, including that

which is being, and can be, done better by industry.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. WAY,
University of London,
Imperial College at Silwood Park,
Ascot, Berkshire.

Breathing space

From Mrs Diane Barnett

Sir, In one morning my family of three adults received seven pieces of mail. One was a card from a friend. The others were exhortations to take out loans, win a car or make an investment.

Since they were obviously computer-generated, would it not be possible to programme the computer to remove our names every sixth year and grant us the freedom of a sabbatical year?

Yours faithfully,
DIANE BARNETT,
27 Cottenham Drive,
Wimbledon SW20.

Full disclosure in union polls

From Lady Cox and others

Sir, You may recall that, during its passage through the Upper House, the 1984 Trade Union Bill was amended to make secret postal ballots mandatory for trade union officers and executive elections. Regrettably, the Government felt it necessary to insist on weakening this requirement before the Bill became law, though assuring the advocates of postal ballots that this method would nevertheless become "the norm".

As recent research has shown this hope to have remained unfulfilled, we welcome the Government's intention, stated in the Green Paper, *Trade Unions and their Members*, to frame further legislation very soon requiring the introduction of the postal balloting system. We note that current workplace balloting methods have led to repeated allegations of electoral cheating since the passage of the 1984 Act, and thus warmly welcome Mr Fowler's plan to stamp this out.

If this long-awaited reform is to have maximum impact, however, it is essential that the right of candidates in union elections to have short manifesto statements

circulated with the ballot papers should be enshrined in the new Bill.

Otherwise ordinary union members will be faced with largely meaningless lists of unknown names when trying to decide how to cast their vote. This practice — equivalent to the naming of candidates' political parties on general election ballot papers — is already employed in some unions; it should be made obligatory for all.

Moreover, no legislation, however well drafted, will prove to be enforceable if it is left to the individual trade union member to pit his personal fortune against the relatively limitless resources of a union bent on defying the provision of the new Act. That is why the proposal for a trade union commissioner, with teeth to act on electoral irregularities that are reported to him, is of the utmost importance.

Yours faithfully,
CAROLINE COX,
DE LA WARR,
CHALFONT,
RICHARD MARSH,
House of Lords,
September 30.

Right to silence

From Mr Roy Habershon

Sir, With the advent of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act those accused of crime have as a right the attendance at the police station of a solicitor to act on their behalf. Such legal advice need not extend beyond the pointing out to the accused that he or she need say nothing until the matter is before a court, and not even then unless they wish. This without penalty or permitted comment or question.

This situation results, and has done so for many years, in what Sir Robert Mark once described as "that period of quiet reflection which has produced some of the most remarkable fiction of our time". Whatever it does produce, it does nothing for the need for immediacy of trial and punishment, where such is merited, and not for the rare element in our judicial system, the truth.

A qualified "right to silence", in which an accused would need to be told clearly at the outset that failure to put forward an explanation could result in subsequent adverse and damaging comment would, in my view, hold out two signal advantages towards securing more expeditious handling of cases.

First, it would bring into play at the police station and upon the

attendance there of the duty or private solicitor a requirement upon that learned individual to exercise those skills of advocacy for which he or she is being paid, in order properly to advise the accused on the advisability or not of putting forward an explanation at that stage. Failure to so advise might properly reflect on the advocate's professional competence if a more tardy explanation evoked adverse criticism.

Second, this implied requirement for a more early disclosure of an accused person's explanation of an apparently criminal act would be bound to speed up the whole criminal process. Even where the "right to silence" were to be continued to be invoked in individual cases the pressure upon defendants and those advising them to come to trial as speedily as possible would be substantial, and rightly so if some recent serious examples of delay are considered.

We are deep in the morass of serious and violent criminal activity. We have the Police and Criminal Evidence Act and the duty solicitor. We have the ability to ensure universal, tamperproof recording of explanations or confessions. Let us use these latter to help defeat the former.

Yours faithfully,
R. HABERSHON,
Victoria, SW1.

National curriculum

From Mr Rex Walford

Sir, I share Frank Judd's concern (September 30) that the new curriculum reforms for schools should implement the intentions of the DES document "Better Schools" and "help pupils develop moral values... tolerance of other races, religions and ways of life" and "help pupils to understand the world in which they live, and the interdependence of individuals, groups and nations".

But since geography and history are included in the 10 proposed foundation subjects, there is every expectation that those aims will be fulfilled. A glance at current textbooks or almost all of the GCSE syllabuses in these two subjects should assure the Director of Oxford that global and environmental issues are thoroughly considered and explored within these segments of the school curriculum.

It is surely a mistake to identify

the proposed new national core curriculum as "narrow" merely because it is classified under relatively traditional labels. Work in schools has long been subject to change and innovation within such a stable framework. Geography and history teachers are well prepared to "provide an appropriate education for the generation whose schooling will end in the early years of the next century" and many are already doing so.

The critical debate in the new curriculum proposals will concern the nature of the proposed "benchmarks" since these are bound to influence, if not determine, the specific nature and content of many school lessons. And, in that sphere, there is still everything to play for.

Yours faithfully,
REX WALFORD,
University of Cambridge,
Department of Education,
17 Trumpington Street,
Cambridge,
September 30.

TV watchdog

From Mr S. Faizyuddin Ahmad

Sir, I am happy that Mr Hurd has agreed to constitute a new committee to oversee the presentation of sex and violence on British TV (report, September 14). The increase in cases of rape and sexual assaults, and the indiscriminate killings like those which happened in Hungerford are all influenced by the crude presentations of sex and violence on the mini-screen which are viewed by everyone in the family.

Some of these programmes are unfortunately shown at prime time and the most recent example was *Sins* on ITV. (A belated expression of regret by ITV authorities could not minimise its sinister effects).

There are about two million Muslims in this country and a very large number of them own TV sets and pay the licence fees. Being the second largest religious group in this country, they deserve to be heard in the new TV watchdog scheme and I, therefore, raise a demand for the inclusion of a learned Muslim on such a committee.

Yours faithfully,
S. FAIZYUDDIN AHMAD,
President,
The UK Islamic Mission
(Leicester Branch),
41 Gwendolen Road,
Leicester.

Phone vandalism

From the Rev Anthony Bullen

Sir, Recently, in this fairly orderly neighbourhood, British Telecom installed a new "vandal-proof" payphone. It was situated on a corner in full view of several houses and on one of the busiest roads in this part of the world. Within 24 hours of instalment, the phone had been ripped out and was thrown through one of our school windows (at a cost to the ratepayers of £25).

This criminal act must certainly

Armada letters

From Mr S. Tudsbury-Turner

Sir, Mr Robert Low (September 24) berated the lack of contemporary English letters mentioning the Armada.

He may be interested to know that the seventh report (1879) of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts contains an extract from one such letter — present whereabouts alas unknown — on page 645.

On July 30, 1588, Elizabeth Lady Lincoln wrote to her close friend and neighbour, Sir William More of Loseley, and invited him to visit her at her home in Horsley. Her letter contains the latest news from court.

Upon Sunday night late my L. of Essex and Sir Tho. Gorges came to the court from Dover and brought advertisement that they discerned the Spanish fleets lying over against Calis and our fleet sending out boats to land to refresh their men with vittail and other necessities. Whereat there is much grief conveyed in the court that my Ld. Admirall hath suffered them to passe on so farre without fight, and that he prevented not the opportunity they have now gotten of refreshing their men.

Yours truly,
STEPHEN TUDSBURY-TURNER,
Cornerways,
Manor Close,
East Horsley,
Leatherhead, Surrey.

Geophysics left out in the cold

From Dr Robert Muir Wood

Sir, Today I, a geographer, have written part of a book on algorithms for computer cartography, referred a paper written by a geographer on numerical modelling of hill-slope processes, and spent several hours writing lectures to be delivered to geographers on laboratory analysis of sediments. Yesterday I represented my geography department in our university science faculty.

Geophysics left out in the cold

From Dr V. Gardiner

Sir, Today I, a geographer, have written part of a book on algorithms for computer cartography, referred a paper written by a geographer on numerical modelling of hill-slope processes, and spent several hours writing lectures to be delivered to geographers on laboratory analysis of sediments. Yesterday I represented my geography department in our university science faculty.

Geography is now a science, and your correspondent, Jane Randle (September 24), is demonstrating a sadly outdated view of the subject in dismissing it as being separated from science by a grey area.

Yours faithfully,
V. GARDINER,
University of Leicester,
Department of Geography,
University Road,
Leicester,
September 24.

ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 6 1936

Sir Oswald Mosley (1896-1980), an MP from 1918 to 1931, formed the British Union of Fascists in 1932. What influence it ever possessed was diminished by the Public Order Act of October, 1936, which prohibited political uniforms and empowered the police to forbid political processions.

FASCIST MARCH PROHIBITED

Counter-Demonstrations in East London

The proposed march of a contingent of the British Union of Fascists through the streets of the East End of London yesterday, which had given rise to fears of disturbances, was prohibited by the police at the last moment. The Blackshirts had already been on parade near the Tower of London for an hour, awaiting the order to march, when Sir Oswald Mosley, their leader, arrived and was informed by Sir Philip Game, the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, that it was impossible for the procession to follow the route planned or for the four meetings that had been arranged to take place.

A Communist Emblem

The first sign of serious trouble arose as the Fascists began to assemble in Royal Mint Street, where the procession was formed. Early arrivals were met by a large and hostile crowd. It was not until the police drew their batons that the street could be cleared. Mounted and foot police then kept the roadway open for the marchers' men and women in Blackshirt uniforms with Union Jacks and Fascist flags, who by the time the march was due to begin numbered between 2,000 and 3,000. As they waited on parade a diversion was caused by the appearance on a roof of a man holding in his right hand a staff on which was mounted the sign of the hammer and sickle, together with a red flag. With his left hand he gave the clenched-fist salute of the Communists.

The incident gave rise to much good-humoured chaff. There were also exchanges between the people on the footpaths and the Fascists.

The Fascist Salute

Cheers and the raising of hands in the Fascist salute heralded the arrival of Sir Oswald Mosley in an open motor-car. He wore the new uniform of his party — a black military-cut jacket, grey riding breeches and jackboots, a black peaked cap, and a red and white armband, indicative of "action within the circle of unity." Twice he drove the length of his marshalled followers, returning their salutes. He then alighted and, in a side street, had a long consultation with Sir Philip Game and other high police officials.

On his return to the parade Sir Oswald Mosley informed his officers of the police decision, and after a brief interval marched at the head of the procession towards Blackfriars. Strong forces of police conducted the demonstrators through the crowds on Tower Hill and along the almost empty streets of the City.

With drums beating and a pipe band playing the Fascists marched down Queen Victoria Street and on to the Embankment. A score of mounted police led the way. Crowds of people in multi — whether sympathisers or not there was no means of judging, since they made no audible comment — walked on either side of the procession outside the lines of marching police.

Fascists' Statement

The following statement was issued last night by the British Union of Fascists:

"The decision to ban the Blackshirt march and all our East End meetings today... was immediately obeyed, because the British Union obeys the law and does not fight the police. The leader of the British Union places on record the fact that this is the first occasion on which the British Government has openly surrendered to Red terror."

Imperilling pensions

From Mr F. R. H. Du Boulay

Sir, The report (September 30) that the Government may draw up legislation to remove the pension rights of Civil Servants who (after retirement) breach their duty of confidentiality is bad news for all pensioners, present and future.

Pensions are paid as one side of a contract. Occupational pensions and the old-age pension (National Insurance retirement pension) are funded by the pensioner's years of contributions, whether voluntary or compulsory. To confiscate a pension is more than a fine: it is abrogation of contract and possibly financial destruction.

If a law is made to remove pensions for bad behaviour it will also be thinkable to remove pensions because the number of pensioners has become inconveniently large for the government of the day.

Some Conservatives are using catch-phrases like "nanny State" to suggest that State benefits are hand-outs for the feckless. Unless democrats are very watchful this idea will be extended to argue that State pensions can be confiscated from men and women who have paid for them unless they can show they would be otherwise destitute.

Yours etc,
F. R. H. DU BOULAY,
Broadmead,
Bradbourne Vale Road,
Sevenoaks, Kent,
September 30.

Sales from museums

From the Chairman of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate

Sir, The Syndicate of the Fitzwilliam Museum, like Sir Denis Mahon (September 25), deplore the decision made in 1953 to sell a tavern scene painted by Valentin de Boulogne.

The Syndicate would like to reassure him and others that, as a matter of principle, it is firmly opposed to selling any work of art from its collection. That would be to betray the trust and confidence of its benefactors.

Yours faithfully,
GARETH JONES, Chairman,
The Fitzwilliam Museum,
Trumpington Street, Cambridge,
October 1.

Sans culottes

From Sir Andrew Leggatt

Sir, One answer to Sir Anthony Lloyd's question about the apparently trouserless plight of the below-average man (October 1) is prompted by your article (September 30) on "Oversold underwear", in which it was reported that

Over the next three months only 2.6 million pairs of the offending (Chinese) underwear will be allowed into the country. This compares with 23.1 million in the first seven months of the year and only 2.2 pairs in the whole of 1985.

Perhaps the 0.2 of a pair was for Sir Anthony's below-average man. Yours faithfully,
ANDREW LEGGATT,
The Old Vicarage,
Old Woking, Surrey,
October 1.

THE ARTS

Raised voices

Famous Greek women singers were in and out of voice over the weekend. They were also in and out of what Dame Edna Everage felicitously calls "face furniture". Though not so eager as Dame Edna herself to make a spectacle of her frames, Nana Mouskouri is perhaps more noted for her glasses than for her popular trill of a voice. During *The Dame Edna Experience* (ITV), however, it was characteristically lanky as she croaked her way through a song. Mercifully, she soon retreated to the sofa to have her furniture replaced by Dame Edna with a pair of

TELEVISION

banana-sprouting "Nana glasses". They must have done her good because she was in better voice for the finale with Dame Edna: "When Grecian eyes are smiling through a pair of plastic frames".

Grecian eyes were certainly not smiling in the most haunting image in *Maria* (ITV). Tony Palmer's *South Bank Show Special* on Callas. A photograph showed the great diva near the end, abandoned by Onassis and by many friends who found it easier to share her earlier glories than later miseries: wild, frightened eyes behind thick, ugly lenses, her hair abandoned to the wind.

Aesthetically and socially, opera is the highest of arts yet can be one of the most vulgar. Almost transcendental in its supreme beauties, it can be crudely meretricious in its manufacture — on and off the stage. Fittingly, it is embraced by purists and postmodernists, those who seek a consummate expression of human emotion and those who need a socially acceptable substitute for art and life. Opera at times touches soap-opera. Maria Callas gave the world the best of what her art can achieve yet suffered from — and enjoyed — its glittering dissipation in high society. Palmer's film unpretentiously gave voice to both sides of the story — most gloriously of course with the excerpts of her singing. There were none of the rather showy tricks seen in certain of his other films. The interesting photographs of Callas with her husband Giovanni Meneghini and Onassis with an excerpt of Callas singing from *Carmen* was forgivable.

There was little narration. Friends, colleagues and biographers made contributions which ranged from the deeply moving and intelligent to the more mannered. Soap-opera loomed with the story of how Onassis after his marriage to Jacqueline Kennedy threatened to break down Callas's door with his Rolls, but her singing ensured that the dominant legacy of the programme, as of her life, was the triumph of her art, not her social misfortunes.

Andrew Hislop

Getting all strung up

Anne-Sophie Mutter, violinist extraordinary, returns to the strife-torn Royal Academy of Music today for another week of her gruelling master classes: interview by Brian James

clearly on no ego-trip in coming here. She has laid down a challenge to the faculty. The pressure is on us to meet it." Academy professors had spent months sifting their brightest violin pupils to perhaps 20 who would get their magic hours with Miss Mutter. She promptly cut the group to eight. One student, she said, ought to be told now that a solo career was an impossibility: "He has not the temperament, has not the... brain."

That was on Day One. On Day Two, she targeted the staff. They had surely observed a basic lack of technique, a slackness in the manner of holding the bow which would make it impossible for many of the students ever to reach soloist standards? This, which should have been corrected at the age of eight, must be worked at now. And, no, "of course it wouldn't do to leave the students to plug away at scales in their spare time. They don't. They won't. Some professors here say they do not have time to control this. I think they must make this time. Do you not agree?"

The question tackled to the end of the sentence was typical. Anne-Sophie Mutter is too worldly-wise not to be aware of the possible nuances when she appears to be giving advice to professors grown grey in the service of the same disciplines. "I am tough. Yes, but it is necessary. All the students in the master class are possible teachers. They must not bring their mistakes down to the next generation. They must tell not only how the great soloists of this age played but also tell *how*."

"There is an example. There is no right way to hold a bow. There are one hundred correct ways, but what all have in common is that the hand is absolutely flexible. Obvious, yes? But many, most, of the young people I have seen have wrong right hands. It seems a convention here. It must be stopped."

"I must not, please, give a wrong impression. There is so much that is good in these students. A great instinctive musicality, marvellous to work with. They understand

fast. They change fast. But many sit in a cage made of that lack of mastery. I want to bring other violin players to teach those who will in turn teach. It is very long-term."

"But it is why I came to Britain. The need to give help was there. I do not wish to give offence, but the Academy was accepting standards that were less than correct. Britain is known to produce great orchestras. But great soloists are rare. I know you cannot plan virtuosity. But you can produce children who grow with their instruments with a respect for the composer, the command to give every single note the merits it needs. It is not enough to just go blurrrrrr over the passage, and make a nice sound."

Sir David, who insists that this first year had produced results "beyond our wildest dreams" in terms of virtuosity enrolled and money raised, was not as wounded as one might suppose by the strictures from the newest, youngest inhabitant taking coffee in the staff refectory. "That is precisely why we asked her and the holders of the other five international chairs to join the Academy. There is too much truth in what one leading conductor told me last year: 'Britain? Oh, yes, absolutely superb at producing second violins!'"



Mutter: came to Britain because this was where her help was needed

Simple gains

Richard Williams on Bruce Springsteen's new album *Tunnel of Love*, released today

The first thing you notice about Bruce Springsteen's *Tunnel of Love* is what is not there: no bawling, sleeve-tugging voice or big, bombastic snare-drum, the elements that defined *Born in the USA*, the album that launched his final push for international superstardom in 1984.

In the planning of that triumphant campaign, many of his most admirable characteristics — such as his interestingly ambivalent view of America, and the pounding

ROCK

rock 'n' roll heartbeat of his band — were strategically inflated to the sort of scale that could fill football stadiums and sell records by the million. While delighted by his success, many older fans were worried by the cost to his art.

Tunnel of Love is his eighth studio album in the 14 years since readers of this page were invited to admire the promise of his debut, *Greetings from Asbury Park*, and it has been trailed by a single, "Brilliant Disguise", that will have begun to restore his reputation among those whose faith was wavering. Opening with a guitar strum borrowed from George Harrison's *Help* soundtrack song "I Need You" (and, oddly enough, in the same key), Springsteen treats a failing relationship with his old insight and delicacy, singing with the gaunt elegance of the young Elvis.

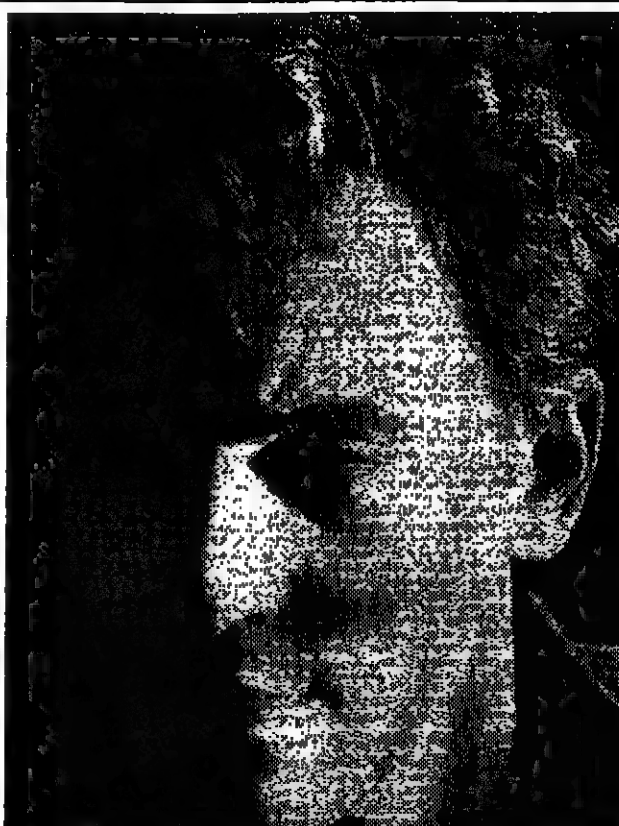
Not all of *Tunnel of Love* is as good as this, although most

of it benefits from a return to home-made simplicity in place of the stylized heavy-weight arrangements of the *E Street Band*. Featuring Springsteen on guitars, keyboards, bass and drums, with occasional assistance from various band members, the resulting tone is somewhere between the warm tenement symphonies of *The Wild, the Innocent and the E Street Shuffle* and the raw directness of the all-solo *Nebraska*.

Of the individual songs, "Walk Like a Man" returns with great success to a favourite theme, Springsteen's difficult relationship with his father. "Ain't Got You", just voice and guitar, rewrites Billy Boy Arnold's old rhythm and blues hit of the same name, over a choppoing Bo Diddley beat. "All That Heaven Allows" has a sort of pre-Beatles charm, while "One Step Up" is a moving snapshot of a washed-up marriage, pitched against a slowly-revolving chord cycle. On the other hand, the title song finds nothing new in its chosen metaphor, and the closing "Valentine's Day" muffs the big romantic gesture.

Is it legitimate to hope that he will one day again give us songs as rich in conception and detail as "Thunder Road"? While providing some reassurance, *Tunnel of Love* falls short of satisfying the highest expectations, which in this case are the only sort worth having.

© Bruce Springsteen's *Tunnel of Love* is released today (CBS 460270 1).



Bruce Springsteen: deserving of the highest expectations

John Hiatt Mean Fiddler

If anyone is going to help plug the gap in the market that exists for new music which will appeal to the cautious tastes of the emergent parental generation of rock fans, it will be 35-year-old John Hiatt, the oldest young hopeful in the business. Since he started out in the mists of the early Seventies, the Nashville-based singer/songwriter has been signed to more major labels than were the Sex Pistols — Epic, MCA and Geffen all took a bath trying to promote him as the next big thing — but A&M (Demon in the UK) may face better with a splendid new album, *Bring the Family*, that should benefit from the perceptible shift in audience demographics.

On stage he looked an ordinary sort of tall, dark-haired chap, albeit with rather sunken eyes. His three backing musicians, residents of Louisiana, were sensible, studious types, able to cut with dark precision from a swampy, southern mambo vamp on "Memphis in the Meantime"

to the chunky R'n'B riffing of "Thing Called Love", the song where Hiatt's rich, brown voice sounded most like that of Huey Lewis. Sonny Landreth's slide guitar after acted in the manner of a weeping pedal steel, especially during the exquisite bluesy ballad "Lipsick Sunset", where he traced the lines originally recorded by Ry Cooder.

Whether it was the humour of "Between Us", with its Loudon Wainwright-style of jilted Joe narrative, or the confessional tone of "Stood Up", the dominant theme throughout a long set was Hiatt's articulation of adult concerns and ironies, as in "Your Dad Did", a sage observation of the way in which new parents tend to repeat their own parents' former behaviour patterns.

The crowd, although enthusiastic, retained a respectful sense of decorum as Hiatt was joined by Brendan Croker for an encore of Ry Cooder's "Borderline". Today's "up-and-coming" acts are a more thoughtful breed than those of rock's youthful heyday.

David Sinclair

Difficult to replace

RADIO

Neither Any Questions? (Radio 4, Friday, repeating Saturday) nor *Start the Week* (Radio 4, Monday) seems to me to have improved from their recent changes of management, and least of all the first of them. But then an improvement on the redoubtable John Timponson was hardly to be looked for: he possessed the nerve, the humour and, where needed, the muscle to succeed in a job which might be described as the radio equivalent of the lion-tamer.

Jonathan Dimbleby is a competent successor, but he gives me the impression that, whereas Timponson did the job by the light of nature fortified by years of broadcasting experience, he is doing it out of years of experience alone. His introductions are by comparison rather stiff affairs: the jokes, the pin-pricks that should gently but sufficiently deflate *amour propre*, are often a little forced.

Start the Week, now under Russell Harty, is sharper, perhaps spicier than Richard Baker could ever make it, and that may be no bad thing. Why, asked Mr Harty last week, can *Kalifornia* or Radio 3 do a first-class job of free promotion on a new book and nobody exclaims, whereas to feature the same publication on a Monday after 9.05

a.m. will elicit instant charges of shameless self-advertisement? It was a good question, but he did not hang around too long for any answers — one of which might be that on *Start the Week* it is usually the authors who are to be heard plugging their own wares, while the other outlets tend to rely on the opinions of third parties.

To his credit, Harty did put forward some quite thoughtful and pointed criticisms of a new novel by William Boyd with which, I detected, the author was not entirely chuffed. Well and good, but along with this the programme's tone suggests that it is casting more than a sidelong eye in the direction of *Loose Ends*.

Radio possesses an exceptional power to clamp you to your chair, more or less spellbound, and for me there were two such occasions last week. Beyond the Gravy (Radio 4, Monday) was partly a sociologist's view of the high significance of the Welsh Sunday dinner, by which the woman of the house establishes her role and gains her consequence. But what gave this programme the capacity to enchant was Ruth Barry's

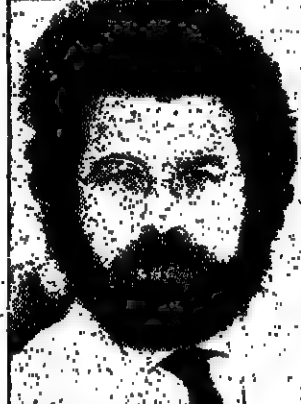
Orchestral virtuosity

CONCERT

Philharmonia/Sinopoli Festival Hall

It seems that a perennial tendency to rubbish British string-playing is again gathering steam in some quarters. Of all the current debates about the making, funding and teaching of music in our country (debates which are made extremely urgent by the financial precariousness of nearly all musical organisations in Britain), this is surely one of the least relevant.

Indeed, listening to the Philharmonia's strings, or recalling the (very different) virtues exhibited recently by the London Sinfonietta, one finds it difficult to share what the problem is. There was a sterling cohesion and tenaciousness about their playing, even when executing Giuseppe Sinopoli's tormented conception of the Scherzo from Schumann's Second Symphony. In the



Sinopoli: appealingly robust

same work's Adagio the fiddles spun a line that was warm-voiced and generously nuanced. And earlier, in Elgar's *Fantasy* (which speaks its most eloquent lines through the cellos and basses), the lower strings' punchiness and sonority had been admirable.

Of course one can play the comparison game — with Vienna, Amsterdam or Berlin — and detect deficiencies in British string tone (though those who visit those cities for a

midweek fixture under a less-than-galactic maestro can have their expectations modestly jolted). Equally, one can hold up British wind-playing at its best — demonstrated here by some deliciously firm above and clarinet work in the Schumann Adagio, and by the fluent and little playing of the principal bassoonist, Meyrick Alexander, in Mozart's Bassoon Concerto — and find it has few peers for character and tonal richness. But this game, too, seems of marginal relevance to our musical well-being.

Sinopoli's Elgar is marred by his reluctance to ease up for the little robust touches which so facilitate the easy breathing of this music. Nevertheless, his heavyweight expressionism did accentuate the cold grandeur of the King's approach, even if he did not quite allow the cellos to articulate the full pathos of the moment when Faust is spurned. The Schumann, apart from the over-hasty Scherzo, was given appealingly robust, quirky treatment.

Richard Morrison

Advocate of the new

RECITAL

William Howard Wigmore Hall

Mathews's *Eleven Studies in Velocity*, which are intended to offer a variety of solutions to the problem of writing fast music. These brief pieces, all but two of which can be played in any order, are more than mere experiments with different textures. Indeed one has a strong feeling that they might at some stage form the basis of something substantial. Their expressive range is wide, from the veiled textures of the one which Howard played first to the final, climactic toccata which moves from low tessitura to high in exuberant celebration.

Howard also gave two other

recent works, Michael Ball's *Kabuki* (composed this year) and George Benjamin's *Fantasy on Iambic Rhythm* (1985). Ball's attractive piece attempts to combine influences from *The Tempest* and Japanese theatre, and he does succeed in capturing the mystic atmosphere common to both. His distinctly Messiaen-like textures and juxtapositions going hand in hand with an unmistakable and compelling feeling of onward motion. Benjamin's work, though, is a *tour de force* by any standards, making the most from the least with a confidence and imagination, and an almost bewildering energy, that not only mark him out from his own generation but promise an eventual maturation of yet greater consequence.

Stephen Pettitt

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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear
and Peter Davalle

BBC1

- 6.00** *Carfax AM*.
6.35 *Leon Errol in Blondes Away* (b/w) **6.55** *Weather*.
7.00 *Breakfast Time* includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; and weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.
8.40 *Open Air*. Eamonn Holmes and Natalie Angley receive viewers' comments on weekend television programmes. To participate ring 081-814 0424.
8.55 *Regional news and weather*.
9.00 *News and weather 9.05*.
9.25 *Neighbours* (r) **9.35** *Comic Roots*. Roy Hudd returns to Croydon (r).
10.00 *News and weather 10.05*.
10.15 *The Flintstones*. 10.25 *Children's BBC*. Andy Crane with programme news and birthday greetings followed by *Play School* and *Willo the Wisp* (r).
10.55 *Five to Eleven*. Martin Jarvis with a thought for the day **11.00** *News and weather 11.05*.
11.05 *A Voyage Through Syria* with Freya Stark. The redoubtable Dame travels down the Euphrates (r).
12.00 *News and weather 12.05*.
12.15 *Open Air* presented by Bob Wellings. *Pattie Coltrane* and *Eamonn Holmes*. Programme makers meet their critics.
12.55 *Regional news and weather*.
1.00 *One O'Clock News*.
1.25 *Neighbours*. Patsy is secret revealed when Zoe confides in Jim.
1.55 *Film: Vessel of Wrath* (1936, b/w). *Walter Catlett*, *Laughton*, *Elia Lanchester* and *Tyrone Guthrie*. Comedy, adapted from a Somerset Maugham story about a missionary who fails for a drunken beachcomber in the Dutch East Indies. Directed by Erich Pommer. **3.30** *Favourite Things*. Sir John Mills talks to Richard Baker about the things that give him the most pleasure (r). (Ceefax)

BBC2

- 6.00** *Ceefax*.
6.15 *Daytime on Two*. Jobs in conservation **9.35** *Temple*.
10.00 *For four and five-year olds* **10.15** *Music: pitch 10.40*.
10.45 *Trunkabout*. **11.00** *Vision*.
11.20 *Episode two of Buddy* **11.45** *Christ's ministry*.
12.05 *Hillier's rise to power*.
12.30 *Is art useful?* **1.00** *Hygiene*.
1.20 *For the young* **1.35** *Crunching streets*.
2.00 *News and weather 2.05*.
2.17 *Sign Extra*. Highlights of this year's Liberal Party Conference. (With subtitles).
2.48 *The Collectors*. George Thomson's butterfly collection (r).
3.00 *News and weather* followed by *Aspen*.
3.30 *News, regional news and weather*.
3.58 *Yemen - Roof of Arabia*. A World About documentary showing Yemen through two different pairs of eyes (r).
4.30 *The Curious Case of Victor Grayson*. The story of the socialist politician who disappeared in 1920 (r).
5.30 *Tomorrow's World* (r).
6.00 *Film: The Saint's Double*. *Trunkabout* (1940, b/w) starring George Sanders and Helene Whitney. The Saint discovers a dangerous smuggling operation. Directed by Jack Hively.
7.05 *Cartoon Two*. *Sea Dream* (r).
7.10 *Under Sail*. *Black-hulled*. *Galaxy* hooks. Narrated by Tom Salmon.
7.30 *Open Road*. John Lenahan visits a Venetian-style fete held on Hythe's Royal Military Canal.
8.00 *Seven Ages*. Part four - from 25 to 40 years of age. (Ceefax)
8.00 *Film: The Jerk* (1979) starring Steve Martin and Bernadette Peters. Comedy following the fortunes of a dimwitted character trying to make his way in the world. Directed by Carl Reiner.
11.30 *Newsnight* **11.15** *Westview*.
11.30 *Open University: Culture and Society in Victorian Britain*. Narrated by Professor Arthur Marwick. Ends at 12.00.

ITV/LONDON

- 6.00** *TV-am* introduced by Kay Burley and Richard Kaye. News at 6.00 and 6.30; weather at 6.25 and 6.55; financial news at 6.35; sport at 6.40; and exercises at 6.55.
7.00 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Kay Burley and Mike Morris. News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; cartoon at 7.25; sport at 7.45; Plus, Jimmy Gray's television highlights. After Nine includes advice on hair from microbiologist Glenn Lyons.
9.25 *Thames news*.
9.30 *Chain Letters*. Word game presented by Jeremy Beadle.
10.30 *Santa Barbara*. Unrepeatable American soap.
10.35 *News headlines*.
10.40 *The Tassie*. The Tassie Topical discussion chaired by Mike Scott.
11.10 *Let's Pretend*. **11.25** *Thames news*.
11.30 *Food - Food and Fact*. *John Shenton* investigates the connection between sugar and heart disease. **12.00** *The Sunrises*.
12.30 *News with Julia Somerville*.
12.55 *Thames news*.
1.00 *Film: Clouds* (1961, b/w) starring Robert Preston and Elizabeth Sellers. Thriller about a man out for vengeance whose wife is killed by a car containing two convicted prisoners. Directed by Francis Searle.
2.45 *Looka Familiar*. Denis Norden reminisces with his guests Berny Green, Marian Marsh and Ned Sherrin. **3.25** *Thames news*.
3.30 *The Young Doctors*.
4.00 *Film on the Tassie*. *Village tales*.
4.10 *Adventures of Tassie*.
4.30 *Disney's Duck Tales*.
4.45 *Knights*.
5.10 *Blockbusters*. General knowledge quiz game for teenagers, presented by Bob Holmes.
5.45 *News with Alastair Stewart*.

CHANNEL 4

- 8.30** *Schools*.
12.00 *Business Daily*. Business news and analysis presented by Susanah Simons.
12.30 *Just 4 Fun*. Three programmes for young children.
1.00 *Open University*. Weekly magazine programme for everyone involved in open learning.
2.00 *The Late Late Show*. A new series of the chat and music show.
3.00 *The View*. A new series about to be dragged into the 20th century with the arrival of an entrepreneur and his moving picture show.
4.00 *Myths on 4*. In the first of a new series, *Myth* Nicholson talks to the legendary Bertie Davis.
4.30 *Countdown*. A new series of the words and numbers game begins with Warren King from Melton talking to Ray Clements of Thornbury.
5.00 *The Munders* (b/w). Vintage American comedy series about a glibish family.
5.30 *The Munders* (b/w). Comedy about a mountain family that strikes oil.
6.00 *Off the Page*. (see Choice)

Malice in Jamesland

TELEVISION CHOICE

When is an interview not an interview? When the interviewee puts the questions and then proceeds to answer them. It can work well, especially with someone as lucid as P. D. James. Her self-interview fills the first edition of *Off the Page* (Channel 4, 6.00pm), a series about nine modern writers. Why does she write? Because it is a compulsion, a psychological need. She would have hated to tell her grandchildren that she always wanted to be a writer but had done nothing about it. No, she doesn't use real people as models for the characters in her novels, although her woman sleuth, Cordelia Grey, contains elements of her younger daughter. Why do people enjoy the classical detective story? Because it provides a release from tension, exorcising our irrational doubts and fears. At the end of it, order is restored. She reckons her own books are more realistic than the whodunits of the Golden Age, less

Detective story writer P.D. James gives some clues to her success in *Off the Page*. Channel 4, 6.00pm

optimistic, bleaker. There is a resolution but not the restoration of order nor, necessarily, justice. Why are middle-aged, middle-class women so good at murder stories? Because they have an eye for detail and can distance the violence. Men write hard-boiled, kick-the-door-down stories. Women are better at 'malice domestic'. No, unlike Ngaio Marsh and Dorothy L. Sayers, she has not fallen in love with

Peter Waymark

Radio 1

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Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

(Change on week)

FT 30 Share
1872.3 (+40.7)FT-SE 100
2382.2 (+39.6)Bargains
37884 (47178)USM (Datastream)
224.33 (+6.54)

THE POUND

(Change on week)

US dollar
1.8215 (-0.0205)W German mark
2.9860 (-0.0033)Trade-weighted
72.9 (-0.1)

US NOTEBOOK

Japanese
keep up
pressure
on FedFrom Maxwell Newton
New York

The financial markets are waiting for another jump in the prime rate to 9.25 per cent, reflecting the sharp rise in the federal funds rate that has occurred since the end of August.

Over the intervening month federal funds have risen from 6 1/2 per cent to 7 1/4 per cent, even going above 8 per cent on some days when the pressure on the dollar and financial markets was more acute.

The Japanese are keeping extreme pressure on the Federal Reserve. In a dramatic policy change, Japanese short-term interest rates have risen vigorously since the end of August. Between August 27 and September 30 the three-month European deposit rate bolted from 4 per cent to 5 per cent. Over the same period the three-month Eurodollar deposit rate rose from 7 per cent to 8 1/4 per cent.

Neither the Bank of England nor the Bundesbank has imposed similar pressure on the Fed. The Bank of Japan is however certainly playing hardball, and the US financial markets are feeling the pain.

Between the last Friday in August and the first Friday in October the price of the cash 30-year US bond has fallen from 96 1/2 to 90 1/2. Hundreds of millions of losses are lying there in the bond portfolios of banks and other financial institutions, and bond holders are too fearful to sell. This disastrous situation may be worsened as short-term rates rise.

The continuation of the Louvre policy of currency stabilization has now gained a new convert in Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, who has taken over the idea first promoted by Mr Robert Heller, governor of the Fed and former chief economist at Bank of America. That idea is the formalization of central bank policy co-operation by targeting a "basket" of commodities, similar in effect to the adoption of a gold standard.

Deflationary policy has already had a severe impact on the US construction industry, where the volume of construction put in place has been stagnant since the beginning of the year, housing starts have fallen 12 per cent since January. Retail sales volume has also been stagnant during 1987.

However, in manufacturing, rapid growth of export volumes is producing a boomlet of factory employment growth. In the September quarter it rose 0.9 per cent, compared with an average 0.1 per cent quarterly increase in the previous three quarters. Employment growth in construction and in government has stopped.

Meanwhile the policy of "dollar stability above all else" appears to be working, and the dollar has been successfully stabilized by the central banks in 1987.

At the same time inflation has receded very materially as any sort of threat. It is a negligible issue in the real world of commodities today. So the question is: "What is eating the bond market?"

Perhaps the answer is the one we got in the first half of 1984: the bond market is weak because the combination of Fed structures on money growth and continued economic expansion have created a tension that will only be relieved when the US economy lapses into zero or negative growth.

Analysis	26	Invest Trends	29
Company	27	Results	29
City Diary	27	Third Market	29
Gilt-Edged	29	Share Prices	31

Managers take over in merger between MFI and Hygena

£700m stores
buyout record

By CHIT Feltham

Two furniture businesses, MFI and Hygena, will merge today as part of a £700 million management buyout — the largest ever put together in this country.

About 350 employees are putting up cash to take a stake in the new business, which aims to float on the stock market in the next three years.

Asda-MFI, the parent of MFI, will collect about £500 million for the sale of its flat-pack furniture retailer, and, surprisingly, has decided to take a 25 per cent shareholding in the new group.

Hygena, the biggest supplier of kitchens to MFI, is being sold by Mr Malcolm Healey, its founder and sole shareholder, for about £200 million.

Mr Derek Hunt, the former policeman who built up MFI before selling it to Asda, the grocery chain, two years ago, led the buyout and will become chairman and chief executive of the new group.

Last night Mr Robert Smith, managing director of Charterhouse Development Capital, the venture capital arm of Charterhouse mer-

chant bank which put the deal together, said: "It is a very complex but very exciting deal."

The management and employees of MFI and Hygena — from the boardroom to store managers — were keen to invest in the new group and have put up about £1 million. There is approximately

The man who
will net £200m

Mr Malcolm Healey, whose sale of Hygena will net him £200 million as sole shareholder, has been one of the most retiring figures in British business and yet in little more than 10 years has become one of the most powerful figures in the kitchen furniture business.

He set up Humber Kitchens, near Hull, in 1976 and then in 1981 bought the Hygena name from Norcor, the building group.

Mr Healey built up Hygena sales, mainly through MFI, latterly expanding into bedroom units. He is expected to stand down after the merger.

£200 million of direct equity involved in the buyout, with Charterhouse thought to be responsible for £50 million and the balance coming from a large number of leading City institutions.

Chemical Bank of the US is handling the £500 million debt portion of the deal.

Mr Hunt and his team have faced some stiff opposition in the auction arranged by the parent company. Big names linked with a bid have included Harris Queensway, Magnet & Southern, and Woolworth.

The price for MFI falls short of the £575 million which was paid for it. This may explain why the grocery group has decided to retain an investment in the new combined group, with its eye on making a profit when its shares are sold to the public.

Initial City reaction is likely to be that the two companies are already closely linked and appear to be a natural fit. MFI buys about 40 per cent of its kitchen and bedroom units from Hygena, for whom sales to MFI represent some 90 per cent of total production.



Man in charge: Derek Hunt will lead the new group

Ferranti denies split over ISC merger

By Colin Campbell

Ferranti, the big electronics and defence group, is likely to remain at the centre of bid speculation this week after Friday's vault in the share price and market suggestions that the proposed merger with International Signals Company may not be a smooth ride.

Ferranti yesterday formally denied reports that its chairman, Mr Basil de Ferranti, was not happy with the merger proposals.

Meanwhile, STC, the international communications and information systems group, reacted coolly at the weekend to suggestions that it was particularly interested in Ferranti. It said that it would not comment on market speculation.

In view of its recent history, if STC were acquisition-minded it would probably prefer to concentrate on specific groups with similar core interests to its own rather than bid for an all-purpose electronics group.

The electronics sector is, however, already aghast after last week's GEC-Plessey telecommunications deal and the resignation of Plessey's managing director, Sir James Blyth, and on Friday Ferranti shares put on 9 1/2p to 147p, making a two-day rise of 21p.

Under the terms of its proposed merger with ISC, Ferranti is offering nine of its shares for every five in the American company. A merger would create a group with a historic combined turnover of

£1 billion and pretax profits of at least £86 million.

The share price of ISC should technically be 264.6p on the Ferranti terms, but on Friday its shares stood at 227p, depressed by suggestions that the company may not, after all, form part of the Ferranti family.

Formal documents for the Ferranti-ISC deal were posted at the weekend and contained the unanimous recommendation from both boards.

This included the support of

Mr Basil de Ferranti, the largest individual shareholder with 12.56 million shares in his own name and an additional 10.22 million shares held non-beneficially. Mr de Ferranti will step down as chairman if the deal goes through.

Ferranti shareholders are due to vote on the merger proposals on October 19. They will hold 59 per cent and ISC shareholders 41 per cent, respectively, of the combined equity.

Marconi wins \$3bn order

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Marconi, part of the General Electric Company, is poised to win one of Britain's biggest-ever defence orders in the United States which could bring a substantial boost to jobs at Chelmsford, Essex.

The joint venture with Rockwell, the American defence company, is worth about \$3 billion (£1.86 billion). The deal for the production of a new generation of high frequency, anti-jam radios is expected to be signed this week by the US Navy as the main procurement agency.

The radios are likely to be installed in naval ships, aircraft and command centres.

It will secure the jobs of 4,000 people at Chelmsford

over the 10-year period of the contract. In addition, once the six-year design and development phase is over, it is expected that more jobs will be created at Chelmsford as well as in the Marconi team which is already working in the United States.

Mr Andrew Glasgow, managing director of Marconi Communication Systems, said yesterday: "We are extremely pleased that we have got to this stage on such a large and prestigious contract."

It is a big encouragement for GEC, taking much of the sting out of its loss of the Nimrod early-warning aircraft contract. The breakthrough in such a highly-competitive

market could increase GEC's chances of a greater sales penetration in the United States. It looks likely that the new-generation radios could also be sold to other Nato countries.

The GEC partnership with Rockwell was set up two years ago. Once the \$450 million design and development phase is over — with that cash split equally between the partners — GEC and Rockwell will compete against each other to meet the Pentagon's requirements for competition on all big defence contracts. It is expected that GEC could then have a maximum of 50 per cent of the work in any one year.

Full listing
sought
by Record

By Joe Joseph

Record Holdings, the Sheffield hand tool manufacturer created from a management buyout in 1985, is going for a full Stock Exchange listing next month via a placing that values it at about £22 million.

Stock market dealings in the company's shares, which are now traded on the over-the-counter market, are expected to begin on October 23.

Record, previously called Record Ridgway, has benefited from the recent boom in the British do-it-yourself market. It also exports goods to more than 80 countries and has manufacturing and marketing subsidiaries in South Africa and Australia, as well as a marketing arm in Canada. About 550 of its 650 staff are in Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

Pretax profits grew from £372,000 in 1984 to £2 million last year on sales of £24.45 million. Record reported a 34 per cent rise in interim profits to £1.2 million last week and seems set for at least £2.6 million for the full year.

The company began life in 1972 through a merger of a number of Sheffield hand tool manufacturers. But by 1980 it was suffering from the recession and from low-cost imports. A year later it fell into the hands of Balco, a Swedish company, which sold the company to its management.

Pergamon in £37m US buy

By Our City Staff

Mr Robert Maxwell's privately controlled Pergamon empire is paying £36.8 million for an American computer software business, Molecular Design of San Leandro, California, will form part of Mr Maxwell's electronic publishing operations which he plans to inject into his quoted flagship, the British Printing & Communication Corporation, later this year.

Molecular Design provides computer programmes widely used in chemical research by blue-chip clients such as ICI, Glaxo, Dupont, Kodak and Hoechst.

It supplies up-to-date information about research in a particular area. Pergamon said yesterday: "It enables engineers to study the structure and properties of new compounds without actually having to experimentally synthesise them in the laboratory, thereby reducing the time and money spent on synthesizing and testing endless numbers of compounds."

Molecular Design employs 130 people, 35 of whom are PhDs in chemistry or computer sciences.

The acquisition is a natural fit for Mr Maxwell's US-based Pergamon Orbit Infoline operation which supplies information on patents, chemistry, physics, and engineering.

Pergamon Orbit Infoline and Molecular Design, together with various text and reference book publishing businesses, will be acquired by BPCC later this year. The price to be paid to Pergamon will be established by independent valuation and approved by BPCC shareholders.

Mr Maxwell said last night: "The purchase of Molecular Design reinforces the group's strategy to exploit the new dimension of growth afforded by electronic publishing and worldwide on-line services for its customers."

Dollar 'has further to fall'

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The dollar still has further to fall, in spite of last week's commitment by the leading countries to stabilize its value, according to a new forecast published today.

DRI Europe, the economic consultancy, says that while most of the dollar's fall has already occurred, it will have to drop further if the US trade deficit is to be corrected.

A 4 to 5 per cent fall in the dollar's average value is predicted by early 1988, with a larger fall, of 7 to 8 per cent, against the European currencies.

The dollar is forecast to fall to DM1.60 next year, from a current level of DM1.84, as the mark gains ground against the other currencies of the European Monetary System.

The French franc and the lira, in particular, are forecast to fall against the mark, because of the inflation differential between France and Italy, and West Germany.

DRI Europe also predicts some weakness for the pound. "Sterling has risen rather high compared with its position at the end of last year and the

beginning of this, and the impact is starting to show up in reduced export prospects," the forecasters say. "Some decline is likely."

The forecasts, prepared for a conference later this week, also address themselves to the question of what will happen to world savings if the US budget deficit is reduced.

The conclusion is that, in this event, governments around the world should act to reduce interest rates and hence cut the supply of savings.

USM REVIEW

A survivor's guide to flotation

By Michael Clark

A flotation on the Unlisted Securities Market can be quite an ordeal for a private company. When such a company makes its first tentative approach to a stockbroker or merchant bank, it often has little or no management structure — some do not even have a finance director — its accounting procedures are inadequate and it has to suffer the indignity of being told to sell company villas in the South of France and other private company perks that will become totally unacceptable once there are outside shareholders to be considered.

Having recovered from such intrusions into what they had hitherto regarded as their private affairs, the directors of the fledgling company have to start footing the bill for the expensive posse of advisers that are essential for any flotation. As well as stockbrokers and a merchant bank, there are accountants, auditors, lawyers, public relations advisers and a prospectus to be paid for.

"It is a dreadful experience," admits Mr Terry Sand, aged 32, chairman of Castle Communications, the record and video company based in Wandsworth, south London, which was floated on the USM in March via a private placing at

200p a share, capitalizing it then at £6.6 million. The shares closed at 278p each on Friday.

"The first lesson you have to learn is that it is not you who will eventually decide whether or not your company will be floated. Your broker will tell you when the time is right and it is ultimately the decision of the Stock Exchange. Until it actually happens, you are never quite

USM prices

sure that you are really going to make it. It's like waiting for exam results — but all the while you are accruing expenses."

Mr Sand describes the experience as dreadful even though he had been grooming the company for flotation since he founded it in October 1983. The process can be much more painful for companies that have existed in private hands for a generation or two.

"We had investors right from the start and so we ran it as a public company right from the start," says Mr Sand. "We have had a very thorough finance director right from the off and we have never owned villas in France and such like."

By shopping around and keeping a close rein on costs, Mr Sand and his fellow Castle directors, managed to keep the flotation expenses down to a total of £130,000 — almost certainly a record low for a company of that size.

"Any company considering a flotation should be aware that whatever the advisers in the City might lead you to believe, it is always possible to negotiate a fee," Mr Sand advises. "The extent of the negotiations depends on the size of the deal but it can be done — we managed to do it. And before you even approach anyone in the City, you should talk to people who have been through a USM float before — everybody knows someone who has or has a friend who can put them in touch with someone."

Mr Sand, whose company is now capitalized at almost £10 million — with his 25 per cent share stake making him a millionaire several times over — also stresses the importance of not only finding good lawyers, accountants and stockbrokers to act for you — "but ones you have a real rapport with."

"You should go to at least two or three different broking firms and then decide with which you feel most comfortable," he says.

BP set to detail
prospects for
overseas clients

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The overseas investors who are queuing to buy shares in British Petroleum will be given detailed information this week on the company's financial prospects for the coming year and an indication of how many shares will be available to them.

BP has won a commitment from the Government that half of the one-third holding in the company that the Government is selling will go abroad, but the demand from small investors now appears so strong that that proportion may be trimmed.

However, the pre-registration scheme that the financial advisers to the offer have devised means that an accurate forecast of public demand is available.

This means investors in Switzerland, West Germany and The Netherlands will be given a presentation on the company, with detailed profit forecasts and an accurate indication of how many shares they will be able to bid for, by Mr David Simon, BP's managing director for finance.

The presentation will be in English at the insistence of the European banking community, although Mr Simon is fluent in French and German.

Similar presentations will be made in the United States and in Canada by Mr Bob Horton, who runs BP's operations there, and Sir Peter Walters, the BP chairman, will address meetings of investment managers in Britain.

At present BP derives more than half its profits from overseas, but only 7 per cent of its shares are held by overseas investors. For the past two years its senior management has been saying that an overseas shareholding of 23 per cent would be more in line with its company profile. That level will be reached if half of the shares

being sold by the Government end up abroad.

The likelihood of BP making its balance sheet even more attractive by disposing for cash of non-tax-efficient North Sea assets to another oil company, which could use the tax advantages before bids close, has also prompted some City analysts to revise upwards their forecast of the premium that the BP shares will open at from about 25 per cent to more than 30 per cent.

A premium at that level would encourage many small investors who have been discouraged by the low initial investment of £100 and the guarantee of a minimum of shares if they register before next Friday to sell for a quick profit.

However, the Government is still confident that most small investors will hold their shares for at least three years to take advantage of the one-for-10 loyalty issue planned and to reap the dividends which have been forecast.

The system of registering an interest — so far more than five million have done so — is also allowing the Treasury to police the issue more carefully and to weed out any multiple applications.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Norman Lamont, has had discussions with the auditors appointed to police the issue and is determined that no trace of scandal will cloud the issue.

Computer programmes have been devised to review recent BP share dealings in relation to significant announcements during the share sale programme and any person who has registered an interest with the share information office in Bristol on more than once occasion, either by phone or by coupon or by reply-paid card has been gently advised of the rules covering multiple applications.

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Inflation rate expected to fall

By David Smith
Economics Correspondent

Figures to be released on Friday are expected to confirm a reduction in the pace of inflation in Britain.

The retail price index for September is set to show a drop in the rate of inflation from 4.4 per cent in August to

4.2 per cent in September. A similar rate is likely for this month, before inflation heads down to about 3.8 per cent by the end of the year.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Employment, said last month that the August and July inflation rates of 4.4 per cent represented the peaks for the year.

The main reason for the fall in inflation is the large monthly increases in the index in the second-half of last year. But as these drop out of the year-on-year comparisons, further reductions in the inflation rate will be difficult to achieve, and many forecasters expect a rise next year.

But more encouraging evidence is likely to emerge on industry's costs. According to Greenwell Montagu, the brokers, industry's raw material and fuel costs probably fell by 1.5 per cent last month, cutting the 12-month rate of producer price inflation from 9.1 per cent to 5.6 per cent.

Producer price data will be published on October 12.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
15.2m A & M Co	27	+0.5	1.5	5.6	18.5
15.5m A20	28	+0.5	1.5	5.4	19.0
15.8m A20	29	+0.5	1.5	5.2	19.5
16.2m A20	30	+0.5	1.5	5.0	20.0
16.5m A20	31	+0.5	1.5	4.8	20.5
16.8m A20	32	+0.5	1.5	4.6	21.0
17.2m A20	33	+0.5	1.5	4.4	21.5
17.5m A20	34	+0.5	1.5	4.2	22.0
17.8m A20	35	+0.5	1.5	4.0	22.5
18.2m A20	36	+0.5	1.5	3.8	23.0
18.5m A20	37	+0.5	1.5	3.6	23.5
18.8m A20	38	+0.5	1.5	3.4	24.0
19.2m A20	39	+0.5	1.5	3.2	24.5
19.5m A20	40	+0.5	1.5	3.0	25.0
19.8m A20	41	+0.5	1.5	2.8	25.5
20.2m A20	42	+0.5	1.5	2.6	26.0
20.5m A20	43	+0.5	1.5	2.4	26.5
20.8m A20	44	+0.5	1.5	2.2	27.0
21.2m A20	45	+0.5	1.5	2.0	27.5
21.5m A20	46	+0.5	1.5	1.8	28.0
21.8m A20	47	+0.5	1.5	1.6	28.5
22.2m A20	48	+0.5	1.5	1.4	29.0
22.5m A20	49	+0.5	1.5	1.2	29.5
22.8m A20	50	+0.5	1.5	1.0	30.0
23.2m A20	51	+0.5	1.5	0.8	30.5
23.5m A20	52	+0.5	1.5	0.6	31.0
23.8m A20	53	+0.5	1.5	0.4	31.5
24.2m A20	54	+0.5	1.5	0.2	32.0
24.5m A20	55	+0.5	1.5	0.0	32.5
24.8m A20	56	+0.5	1.5	0.0	33.0
25.2m A20	57	+0.5	1.5	0.0	33.5
25.5m A20	58	+0.5	1.5	0.0	34.0
25.8m A20	59	+0.5	1.5	0.0	34.5
26.2m A20	60	+0.5	1.5	0.0	35.0
26.5m A20	61	+0.5	1.5	0.0	35.5
26.8m A20	62	+0.5	1.5	0.0	36.0
27.2m A20	63	+0.5	1.5	0.0	36.5
27.5m A20	64	+0.5	1.5	0.0	37.0
27.8m A20	65	+0.5	1.5	0.0	37.5
28.2m A20	66	+0.5	1.5	0.0	38.0
28.5m A20	67	+0.5	1.5	0.0	38.5
28.8m A20	68	+0.5	1.5	0.0	39.0
29.2m A20	69	+0.5	1.5	0.0	39.5
29.5m A20	70	+0.5	1.5	0.0	40.0
29.8m A20	71	+0.5	1.5	0.0	40.5
30.2m A20	72	+0.5	1.5	0.0	41.0
30.5m A20	73	+0.5	1.5	0.0	41.5
30.8m A20	74	+0.5	1.5	0.0	42.0
31.2m A20	75	+0.5	1.5	0.0	42.5
31.5m A20	76	+0.5	1.5	0.0	43.0
31.8m A20	77	+0.5	1.5	0.0	43.5
32.2m A20	78	+0.5	1.5	0.0	44.0
32.5m A20	79	+0.5	1.5	0.0	44.5
32.8m A20	80	+0.5	1.5	0.0	45.0
33.2m A20	81	+0.5	1.5	0.0	45.5
33.5m A20	82	+0.5	1.5	0.0	46.0
33.8m A20	83	+0.5	1.5	0.0	46.5
34.2m A20	84	+0.5	1.5	0.0	47.0
34.5m A20	85	+0.5	1.5	0.0	47.5
34.8m A20	86	+0.5	1.5	0.0	48.0
35.2m A20	87	+0.5	1.5	0.0	48.5
35.5m A20	88	+0.5	1.5	0.0	49.0
35.8m A20	89	+0.5	1.5	0.0	49.5
36.2m A20	90	+0.5	1.5	0.0	50.0
36.5m A20	91	+0.5	1.5	0.0	50.5
36.8m A20	92	+0.5	1.5	0.0	51.0
37.2m A20	93	+0.5	1.5	0.0	51.5
37.5m A20	94	+0.5	1.5	0.0	52.0
37.8m A20	95	+0.5	1.5	0.0	52.5
38.2m A20	96	+0.5	1.5	0.0	53.0
38.5m A20	97	+0.5	1.5	0.0	53.5
38.8m A20	98	+0.5	1.5	0.0	54.0
39.2m A20	99	+0.5	1.5	0.0	54.5
39.5m A20	100	+0.5	1.5	0.0	55.0
39.8m A20	101	+0.5	1.5	0.0	55.5
40.2m A20	102	+0.5	1.5	0.0	56.0
40.5m A20	103	+0.5	1.5	0.0	56.5
40.8m A20	104	+0.5	1.5	0.0	57.0
41.2m A20	105	+0.5	1.5	0.0	57.5
41.5m A20	106	+0.5	1.5	0.0	58.0
41.8m A20	107	+0.5	1.5	0.0	58.5
42.2m A20	108	+0.5	1.5	0.0	59.0
42.5m A20	109	+0.5	1.5	0.0	59.5
42.8m A20	110	+0.5	1.5	0.0	60.0
43.2m A20	111	+0.5	1.5	0.0	60.5
43.5m A20	112	+0.5	1.5	0.0	61.0
43.8m A20	113	+0.5	1.5	0.0	61.5
44.2m A20	114	+0.5	1.5	0.0	62.0
44.5m A20	115	+0.5	1.5	0.0	62.5
44.8m A20	116	+0.5	1.5	0.0	63.0
45.2m A20	117	+0.5	1.5	0.0	63.5
45.5m A20	118	+0.5	1.5	0.0	64.0
45.8m A20	119	+0.5	1.5	0.0	64.5
46.2m A20	120	+0.5	1.5	0.0	65.0
46.5m A20	121	+0.5	1.5	0.0	65.5
46.8m A20	122	+0.5	1.5	0.0	66.0
47.2m A20	123	+0.5	1.5	0.0	66.5
47.5m A20	124	+0.5	1.5	0.0	67.0
47.8m A20	125	+0.5	1.5	0.0	67.5
48.2m A20	126	+0.5	1.5	0.0	68.0
48.5m A20	127	+0.5	1.5	0.0	68.5
48.8m A20	128	+0.5	1.5	0.0	69.0
49.2m A20	129	+0.5	1.5	0.0	69.5
49.5m A20	130	+0.5	1.5	0.0	70.0
49.8m A20	131	+0.5	1.5	0.0	70.5
50.2m A20	132	+0.5	1.5	0.0	71.0
50.5m A20	133	+0.5	1.5	0.0	71.5
50.8m A20	134	+0.5	1.5	0.0	72.0
51.2m A20	135	+0.5	1.5	0.0	72.5
51.5m A20	136	+0.5	1.5	0.0	73.0
51.8m A20	137	+0.5	1.5	0.0	73.5
52.2m A20	138	+0.5	1.5	0.0	74.0
52.5m A20	139	+0.5	1.5	0.0	74.5
52.8m A20	140	+0.5	1.5	0.0	75.0
53.2m A20	141	+0.5	1.5	0.0	75.5
53.5m A20	142	+0.5	1.5	0.0	76.0
53.8m A20	143	+0.5	1.5	0.0	76.5
54.2m A20	144	+0.5	1.5	0.0	77.0
54.5m A20	145	+0.5	1.5	0.0	77.5
54.8m A20	146	+0.5	1.5	0.0	78.0
55.2m A20	147	+0.5	1.5	0.0	78.5
55.5m A20	148	+0.5	1.5	0.0	79.0
55.8m A20	149	+0.5	1.5	0.0	79.5
56.2m A20	150	+0.5	1.5	0.0	80.0
56.5m A20	151	+0.5	1.5	0.0	80.5
56.8m A20	152	+0.5	1.5	0.0	81.0
57.2m A20	153	+0.5	1.5	0.0	81.5
57.5m A20	154	+0.5	1.5	0.0	82.0
57.8m A20	155	+0.5	1.5	0.0	82.5
58.2m A20	156	+0.5	1.5	0.0	83.0
58.5m A20	157	+0.5	1.5	0.0	83.5
58.8m A20	158	+0.5	1.5	0.0	84.0
59.2m A20	159	+0.5	1.5	0.0	84.5
59.5m A20	160	+0.5	1.5	0.0	85.0
59.8m A20	161	+0.5	1.5	0.0	85.5
60.2m A20	162	+0.5	1.5	0.0	86.0
60.5m A20	163	+0.5	1.5	0.0	86.5
60.8m A20	164	+0.5	1.5	0.0	87.0
61.2m A20	165	+0.5	1.5	0.0	87.5
61.5m A20	166	+0.5	1.5	0.0	88.0
61.8m A20	167	+0.5	1.5	0.0	88.5
62.2m A20	168	+0.5	1.5	0.0	89.0
62.5m A20	169	+0.5	1.5	0.0	89.5
62.8m A20	170	+0.5	1.5	0.0	90.0
63.2m A20	171	+0.5	1.5	0.0	90.5
63.5m A20	172	+0.5	1.5	0.0	91.0
63.8m A20	173	+0.5	1.5	0.0	91.5
64.2m A20	174	+0.5	1.5	0.0	92.0
64.5m A20	175	+0.5	1.5	0.0	92.5
64.8m A20	176	+0.5	1.5	0.0	93.0
65.2m A20	177	+0.5	1.5	0.0	93.5
65.5m A20	178	+0.5	1.5	0.0	94.0
65.8m A20	179	+0.5	1.5	0.0	94.5
66.2m A20	180	+0.5	1.5	0.0	95.0
66.5m A20	181	+0.5	1.5	0.0	95.5
66.8m A20	182	+0.5	1.5	0.0	96.0
67.2m A20	183	+0.5	1.5	0.0	96.5
67.5m A20	184	+0.5	1.5	0.0	97.0
67.8m A20	185	+0.5	1.5	0.0	97.5
68.2m A20	186	+0.5	1.5	0.0	98.0
68.5m A20	187	+0.5	1.5	0.0	98.5
68.8m A20	188	+0.5	1.5	0.0	99.0
69.2m A20	189	+0.5	1.5	0.0	99.5
69.5m A20	190	+0.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
69.8m A20	191	+0.5	1.5	0.0	100.5
70.2m A20	192	+0.5	1.5	0.0	101.0
70.5m A20	193	+0.5	1.5	0.0	101.5
70.8m A20	194	+0.5	1.5	0.0	102.0
71.2m A20	195	+0.5	1.5	0.0	102.5
71.5m A20	196	+0.5	1.5	0.0	103.0
71.8m A20	197	+0.5	1.5	0.0	103.5
72.2m A20	198	+0.5	1.5	0.0	104.0
72.5m A20	199	+0.5	1.5	0.0	104.5
72.8m A20	200	+0.5	1.5	0.0	105.0
73.2m A20	201	+0.5	1.5	0.0	105.5
73.5m A20	202	+0.5	1.5	0.0	106.0
73.8m A20	203	+0.5	1.5	0.0	106.5
74.2m A20	204	+0.5	1.5	0.0	107.0
74.5m A20	205	+0.5	1.5	0.0	107.5
74.8m A20	206	+0.5	1.5	0.0	108.0
75.2m A20	207	+0.5	1.5	0.0	108.5
75.5m A20	208	+0.5	1.5	0.0	109.0
75.8m A20	209	+0.5	1.5	0.0	109.5
76.2m A20	210	+0.5	1.5	0.0	110.0
76.5m A20	211	+0.5	1.5	0.0	110.5
76.8m A20	212	+0.5	1.5	0.0	111.0
77.2m A20	213	+0.5	1.5	0.0	111.5
77.5m A20	214	+0.5	1.5	0.0	112.0
77.8m A20	215	+0.5	1.5	0.0	112.5
78.2m A20	216	+0.5	1.5	0.0	113.0
78.5m A20	217	+0.5	1.5	0.0	113.5
78.8m A20	218	+0.5	1.5	0.0	114.0
79.2m A20	219	+0.5	1.5	0.0	114.5
79.5m A20	220	+0.5	1.5	0.0	115.0
79.8m A20	221	+0.5	1.5	0.0	115.5
80.2m A20	222	+0.5	1.5	0.0	116.0
80.5m A20	223	+0.5	1.5	0.0	116.5
80.8m A20	224	+0.5	1.5	0.0	117.0
81.2m A20	225	+0.5	1.5	0.0	117.5
81.5m A20	226	+0.5	1.5	0.0	118.0
81.8m A20	227	+0.5	1.5	0.0	118.5
82.2m A20	228	+0.5	1.5	0.0	119.0
82.5m A20	229	+0.5	1.5	0.0	119.5
82.8m A20	230	+0.5	1.5	0.0	120.0
83.2m A20	231	+0.5	1.5	0.0	120.5
83.5m A20	232	+0.5	1.5	0.0	121.0
83.8m A20	233	+0.5	1.50		

Office builders in London on course for record year

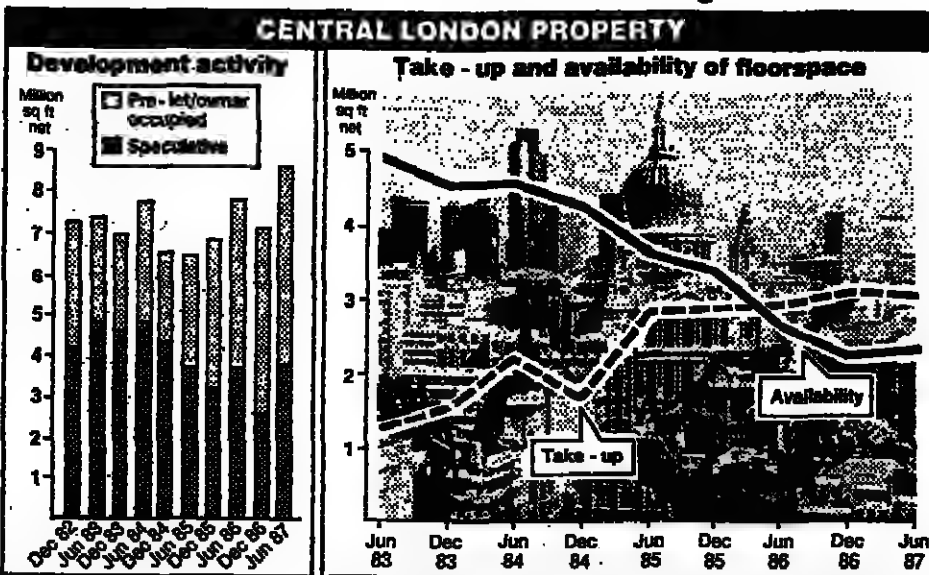
By Christopher Warman
Property Correspondent

Office development in central London is likely to reach a record 4.8 million sq ft completed in 1987, according to a survey published by Jones Lang Wootton, the estate agent and consultant.

The estimate, based on present construction levels, is expected to rise to at least 6 million sq ft in 1988, and the survey shows that 80 per cent of floorspace under construction is in the City area, where there has been a threefold increase in the number of development starts on the second half of 1986.

The mid-1987 edition of *Central London Offices Research*, produced by Jones Lang Wootton Consulting and Research, highlights trends in office demand and supply, construction activity and development proposals in the whole of the central London area, which ranges from Knightsbridge to Tower Bridge and from Lambeth to the Euston Road.

It finds that demand for floorspace has remained exceptionally high. During the first six months of the year, more than 7 million sq ft of space was taken up, a 7 per cent increase on the previous six months and only marginally below the record of 7.2



million sq ft taken up during the first half of 1986.

Banking and finance continues to be the main source of occupier demand, with 51 per cent from that sector in the last year, compared with 44 per cent for the previous year.

Supply has fallen to its lowest level since the survey began in 1982. It is now at 4.4 million sq ft, representing only 2.4 per cent of total office stock. In the West End, supply has fallen by 25 per cent in the last six months.

For the central London area as a whole, the stock of

development proposals increased by 2 per cent to 32.4 million sq ft in 276 schemes. Most are in the City area, which accounts for nearly 80 per cent of the total, including 59 proposals which are for schemes of more than 100,000 sq ft.

In the mid-town area the Strand has the largest stock of proposals, totalling 1.4 million sq ft. In the West End, there has been a 7 per cent decline in development proposals since the second half of 1986 - it now has 105 proposals that could provide

up to 5.6 million sq ft of office accommodation.

The demand for offices of more than 100,000 sq ft continues to reach new peaks. It now accounts for a quarter of the total take-up, and during the 12 months to June, 17 such schemes, totalling 3.5 million sq ft, were taken up. By comparison there were only four deals in 1984 and five in 1985 of more than 100,000 sq ft.

Central London Offices Research, J.L.W. Information Services, 22 Hanover Square, London W1 £50.

Price war takes toll of tour firms

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

The rate at which smaller tour operators are leaving the industry has climbed sharply as the package holiday price war and heavy peak-season discounting have taken their toll.

The trend emerges in the latest returns of the Civil Aviation Authority which lists 32 tour operators as not renewing their licences by the start of this month. The number leaving a year ago was 14.

The authority also lists 42 tour operators which have applied for licences that have not yet been granted.

The authority said the delay did not necessarily mean it had doubts about the financial resources of the operator. In some cases the CAA still had to reach a decision and in others a licence would be granted as soon as bond renewal and licence fee payment were made.

Usually at least a proportion of those on this list subsequently receive their air travel organizer licence.

Crookes claims the top slot in shifting medicine market

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

The "privatization" of the medicine market - with a growing number of remedies becoming available without prescription - is leading to rapid changes and shifting positions among Britain's leading suppliers of patented cures.

Crookes Products, the Boots Company subsidiary, recently claimed it had topped Beecham Group, the manufacturer and distributor of pharmaceutical and consumer products, as the leading provider of healthcare products and said it held 18 per cent of the £360 million market.

Beecham disputes the claim. The over-the-counter (OTC) market was difficult to define, a Beecham spokesman said, but the group claimed market leadership in the "coughs and colds" sector.

Profits from medicines purchased across the chemist's counter without a prescription have increased dramatically for the drug companies. Beecham estimates that, after the



Kevin Wilson: success based on new product development

relaxing of prescription rules, the share of trading profits taken by OTC products had jumped from 9 to 14 per cent.

Crookes says its healthcare product sales are £65 million a year, with one third going to the 1,000 Boots The Chemist shops. Crookes, Beecham and Warner-Lambert, the manufacturer and seller of pharmaceuticals, toilet preparations and confectionery, control up

to half the market, according to Crookes's figures.

Mr Kevin Wilson, head of sales and marketing for Crookes's healthcare division, said that under Boots's ownership - after the purchase of the company from Guinness in 1971 - its position in the healthcare league table had risen from 53rd five years ago, to second to Beecham in 1985, and now the top position.

The success, he said, had been based on new product development and acquisition. The latter includes Optrex, the pharmaceuticals and toiletries company purchased from Hoechst in 1983, and Favey, taken over from Glaxo 18 months ago.

Crookes claims that among its new products, the Nurofen pain killer is the first novel analgesic to be offered an OTC licence in 20 years since the advent of aspirin and paracetamol.

Twelve of its 33 branded healthcare products were brand leaders. Mr Wilson said, including Optrex, Strepsils, Sweetex, Farleys and Complan.

Power Corporation seeks listing

By Alexandra Jackson

The property sector, which has produced its fair share of specialists, will be joined next week by Power Corporation, a promising newcomer, whose "hands-on" approach to retail property development may make the established players sit up and think.

Power, which is based in Dublin, will be seeking a full listing in Dublin and London by way of a placing, on October 13, by James Capel, the London broker, and Goodbody James Capel, its Dublin counterpart. About £15 mil-

lion (£13.76 million) is expected to be raised by the issue. The group will then be capitalized at between £45 million and £50 million. None of Power's existing shareholders will be selling.

The money will be used to eliminate the group's borrowings and to enable Power to expand in Britain. It has identified four projects, most of which have the backing of leading financial institutions.

In the half year to end-June, Power made pretax profits of just more than £170,000. It is expected to forecast at least

£2 million for the full year, compared with just under £800,000 last year.

Power's philosophy is that the overall success of the development increases the group's overall return, so a "hands-on" approach is employed to help and advise tenants how to achieve higher sales. This in turn makes the company more able to meet rent and other commitments.

Power Securities was set up 14 years ago by Mr Robin Power. He aims to look for an initial return and also relies on

growth in rental income and the appreciation in the capital value of the development. A return of at least 10 per cent is the minimum the group will consider at the outset of all but exceptional projects.

It will not be possible for investors to apply for shares unless they are existing clients of the brokers handling the issue as, along with an increasing number of others, cost considerations have made Power Corporation choose to come to the market by way of a placing rather than an offer for sale.

Jeeves for \$90,000 a year

He earns \$90,000 a year, lives in an eight-storey Fifth Avenue townhouse - free of charge and alone most of the time - and has his food, made-to-measure clothing and medical expenses paid. He is Desmond Gorges, aged 62, a man with two university degrees who once socialized with the likes of Patrick Lichfield, Sean Connery and Nigel Dempster. And he is a butler - albeit the highest paid one in New York. His boss, who lives in even greater splendour, is Christopher Shaw, managing director of Henry Ansbacher, New York, a division of the British merchant bank, and deal-maker extraordinaire, specializing in the glamorous world of media barons. Shaw, a Brit, commutes between his London and New York offices by Concorde, and leaves Gorges to oversee a budget of \$60,000 a year on food, \$500 a month on laundry and \$250 a week on flowers. His household staff of six costs him more than \$200,000 a year. But such a lifestyle is clearly not uncommon in Wall Street circles. One New York street agency head said: "It used to be that people bought a Rolls when they made it, but now you've got to get a butler."

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Inequality in the Ladies

Female members of Lloyd's complain that they are constantly reminded that they work in a man's world. So much so that they are, I hear, threatening to demand reduced subscription rates to the insurance market. The cause of their distress is apparently the loss - or lack of them - in their new, infamously high-

tech, Lime Street building. While the old 1958 building had splendid toilet facilities for women members, plus standard facilities for other women who worked there - even though women members were first admitted to Lloyd's in 1971 - the new building only has a communal women's loo.

details of the takeover were being thrashed out, were, respectively, "hop scotch" and "Tactus". Apart from the TSB being the bank that likes to say "yes", Tactus was a Roman historian whose most famous saying was: "Ubi solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant". For those of us unfamiliar with Latin, that apparently means: "They create disorder and call it peace."



"He just popped out to post a few BP applications"

In father's footsteps

The old-boy network in the City is alive and well. Christopher Sporborg - deputy chairman of Hambros, the banking group, who last week celebrated 25 years with the firm at a surprise luncheon - has been following in, and finally surpassing, his father's footsteps. Christopher, aged 48, also chairman of the non-banking division, has his late father, Harry, to thank for making the introductions. For it was Harry who became friendly with Sir Charles Hambro, father of the present chairman, when they served in the Special Operation Executive during the Second World War. Harry, a partner with Slaughter & May before the war, returned as a director of the bank. "He would have been thrilled," Christopher told me after the bash, at which he was presented with a personalized strip of his favourite cartoon character, Modesty Blaise. Despite his impressive career, Christopher does not spend all his time behind a desk. He is treasurer of the British Field Sports Society, Master of Puckeridge and Thurlow Hunt and a member of The Jockey Club.

• Hear, hear. An exasperated St Albans reader writes to me asking if "these drones" have nothing better to do "than sit around thinking up sets of initials to describe themselves". He goes on to offer the ultimate acronym: Inertia (Indolent needs expending real time inventing acronyms).

Carol Leonard

Volatile grain market expected

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

Grain traders are expecting an uneasy and volatile market in the coming months because of a number of factors, including a poor harvest in Europe and changes in EEC support for farmers.

The late harvest in Britain has kept prices unexpectedly high, particularly for top-grade milling wheat and malting barley. Both are expected to be in short supply, and rises in the prices of bread and beer have been forecast.

In ironic contrast to last year, when drought in Mediterranean countries provided a windfall for British exporters, wheat is now being imported from Spain.

But there are likely to be large domestic supplies of relatively poor feed grain which fail to meet EEC standards for quality and moisture content and which will be looking for a market.

There is little doubt that the intention in Brussels is to reduce the grain mountains by progressively tightening the rules under which it will intervene in the market to the point where virtually no farmer will be able to meet them.

Restitutions (subsidies) will still be payable on exports, but these are seen as far cheaper and more effective than simply buying up large quantities of grain and paying exorbitant sums to store it.

But farmers and merchants are much more worried by the European Commission's intention to introduce what it calls budgetary stabilizers. These mean that, when the money runs out, there will not be any more.

All sorts of measures have been tried to control runaway EEC farm spending, largely unsuccessfully. Under the stabilizer scheme, guarantees would apply only to a fixed annual production target, beyond which the Commission would be free to cut prices.

The scheme is clearly seen as an alternative to imposing quotas, as in the dairy sector, but there are doubts about whether it would work any better.

Farmers and traders predict it would cause chaos. They say that as the marketing year begins on July 1 - weeks before harvesting begins - buyers would not be prepared to commit themselves until they were able to assess the likely effects of the stabilization measures, and an orderly futures market would be impossible to sustain.

ECONOMIC VIEW

A 'League of Nations' to combat inflation

One has only to visit the US for a short period to be reminded how similar are the economic policy issues facing governments on either side of the Atlantic. It hardly needs adding that there are also big differences. The US budget deficit remains substantially larger than Britain's as a percentage of GDP, and this is reflected in a much bigger trade deficit. Labour markets, by contrast, still tend to work better in the US, with pay more responsive to demand. Nevertheless the macro-economic problems have many similarities.

This is particularly true of the search for an anchor against inflation. Monetarism in both countries has had to be put into abeyance because of the inconvenient behaviour of money. Changes in the velocity of circulation have made it next to impossible to be certain what the correct reaction to changes in the money supply should be.

For Britain, no great new philosophical step was required to substitute for broad money targets a renewed emphasis on targeting the exchange rate. Since shortly after the medium term financial strategy began, sterling has been acknowledged as one of several indicators for the Government. In practice, it has been the behaviour of the foreign exchange markets, more often than not, that has prompted action on interest rates.

For the US to rely on the dollar exchange rate as an important domestic indicator of monetary conditions is a more substantial break with tradition. As in Britain, targeting of the money supply has run into insoluble problems of interpretation. But it used to be argued that because external trade was much less important in relation to the size of the economy than in Britain, the performance of the dollar had less significance for inflation in the US than the pound had for inflation in Britain.

Nevertheless, since January the US Federal Reserve has more or less openly placed the exchange rate in pole position as the prime indicator in the management of counter-inflation policy. Although the recent rise in the discount rate was attributed not to the dollar but to signs of renewed inflation, there was no doubt that pressure in foreign exchange markets was a crucial factor.

This common policy response to a shared problem led both Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, and Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, to speak at last week's meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank about the need for co-ordinated economic policies to be fixed in an anti-inflationary framework. Exchange rate stability is all very well - but stability against what? There was a need now, said Mr Lawson, to develop policy indicators for the major industrialized countries as a whole, as well as

for co-ordination of individual national policies.

The concept of worldwide targetry is the latest development in a long search for a stable point of reference in the fight against inflation. When national monetary targets proved too unpredictable to aim at, the Chancellor's first inclination was to hitch the British economy to the strongly anti-inflationary policies of West Germany by becoming a full member of the European Monetary Union.

So far that option has not been taken up, and Mr Lawson's enthusiasm for the wider but looser framework of currency stability set up by the Louvre accord reflects the need for a substitute. Whereas West Germany dominates the EMS, it does not have the same weight inside the Group of Seven, and in that wider context some stiffening of policies may be required.

Whether the proposed indicators will prove anything more than a useful political handrail seems doubtful. If it has proved difficult to steer counter-inflation policy in a national context, why should it be any easier internationally? Commodity price changes (with or without gold) seem likely to be just as difficult to interpret as money movements.

However, part of the attraction for Mr Baker must be the opportunity to pursue unipolar action on inflation by signing the new version of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced budget bill. The hope is that a new "League of Nations" can provide collective security against inflation.

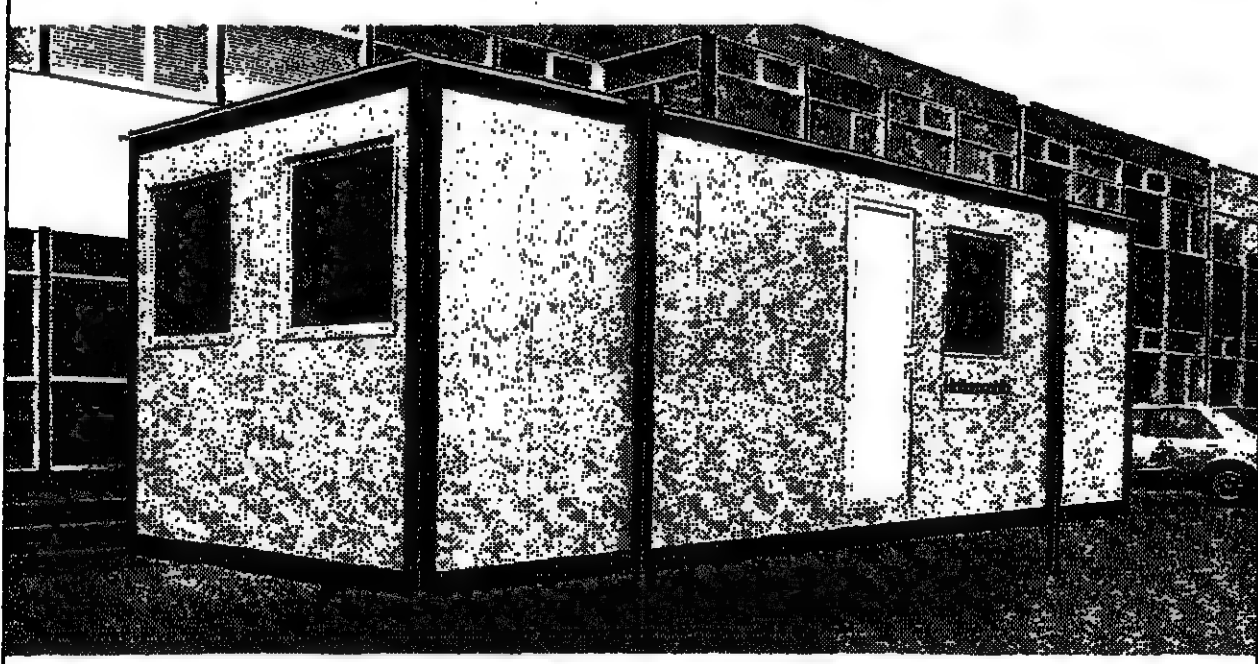
The dollar exchange rate is not of course the only indicator on which US monetary decisions are being taken. The Federal Reserve considers a number of factors that may influence decisions on interest rates.

Mr Robert Heller, a Fed governor, says the last discount rate increase was aimed largely at soothing inflationary expectations, rather than reacting to any significant increase in the underlying rate of inflation. The present rate of inflation is regarded as "reasonable".

How low should the US aim in trying to keep inflation down? According to Mr Heller it is more difficult to try and squeeze inflation down to zero when relative prices, both between different regions and different sectors, are moving so differently. Whereas house prices have been rising 20 per cent a year in Boston, in the former boom cities of the oil-producing South such as Houston, prices have been falling. This is an argument the British Government could equally well employ, given house price increases in London and the South-east. But it is not one that sits happily with a determined counter-inflation strategy.

Rodney Lord
Economics Editor

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TC2

Flying high

There may be cutbacks in an over-stuffed City and a cooling-off in the salary stakes, but it is all boom among Britain's management consultants. Arthur Andersen, which has seen demand for its services in-

Latin warning

A word of warning for the powers that be at Hill Samuel. I hear that the secret corporate finance code names given to Hill Samuel and the TSB, as

HOW MANY DRIPS DOES IT TAKE TO RUIN YOUR COMPANY?



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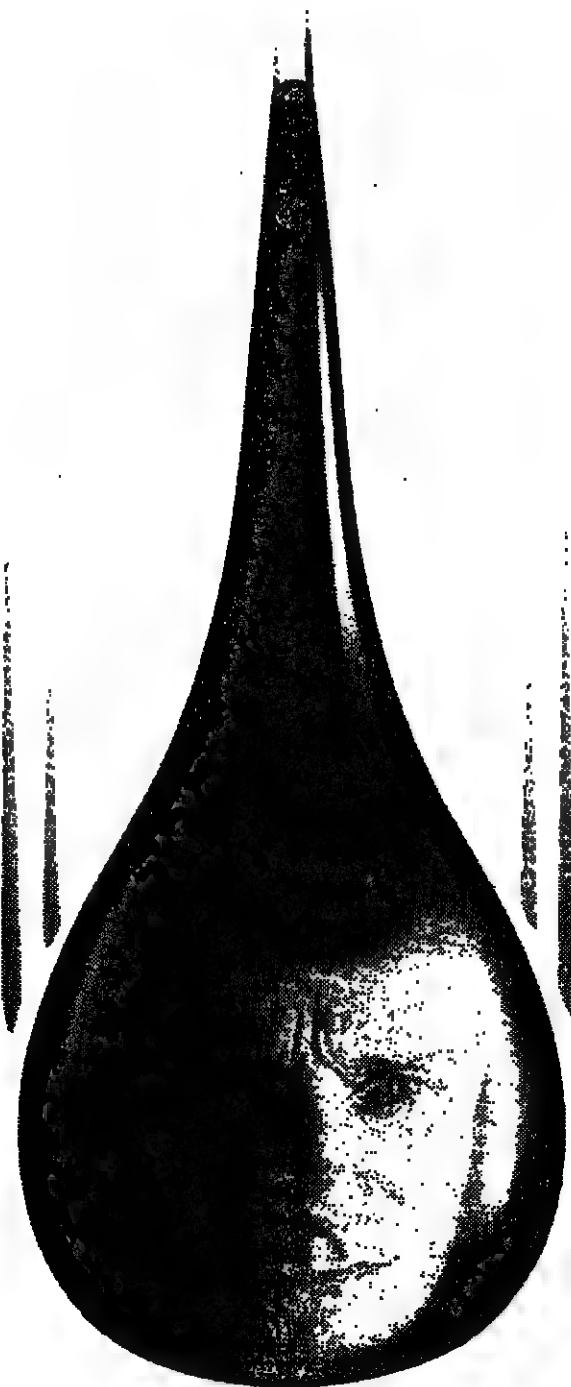
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TI-5/10/87

مكتبة الامم

Towards a 'University of Europe'

By Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

A pan-European partnership between industries and universities has been formed to create a better-qualified workforce — especially at the professional level — by exploiting distance learning techniques pioneered at the Open University, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire.

With 20 universities all using distance learning, expected to be involved, it is being seen as a key step towards creating a virtual 'University of Europe'.

geared through distance learning to current industrial and commercial needs. That would mean Britons would be better placed to benefit from advances made in countries such as France and West Germany.

Extended collaboration should lead to low costs for companies.

The Open University is the administrative headquarters for the new association, known as Saturn, whose first president is Mr Glyn Martin, a specialist at the university in distance training in industry.

Vice president is M Jean-Paul Desbordes of the Délégation à la Formation Professionnelle in France. Eventually it is hoped to create a more centrally located headquarters, possibly in Brussels.

Among British companies already involved in creating the new body are the General Electric Company (GEC), BOC, British Telecom, Philips UK and the Abbey National Building Society.

Mr Martin said: "I would expect Saturn to have a membership of about 100 —

80 of them companies and the rest the universities as distance learning organizations. There will probably be about 100 large United Kingdom companies as members by the end of the first year. The potential is there Europe-wide for up to 400 members."

For the first year of operation the EEC has given a grant worth about £27,500. Saturn is already helping to secure European funding for 12 training projects, which range from space technology training to helping business advisers for small companies.



Saturn control: Glyn Martin, president of the association

GILT-EDGED Booming equities take the shine off bond markets

Over the past two months most of the world's main bond markets have been in a pronounced bear phase. Although the UK gilt market has not fallen as much as the other government markets in dollars, yen and marks, gilts have still been rather lacklustre in line with events abroad.

Will the leading world bond markets continue to move in sympathy in this way, and if so, will gilts be affected?

The general deregulation of investors and securities markets worldwide means that world bond markets are likely to move in sympathy in the future. British investors have been free to invest without much restriction in all overseas bond markets since the abolition of exchange controls. This means their bond investments can be diversified out of gilts into other markets such as US Treasury bonds.

Even more important on an international scale are the overseas bond investments of Japanese institutions. As Japan has a gigantic trade surplus on current account, this means its balance of payments must be balanced by capital outflows.

Most of the money has gone into US Treasury bonds, thereby helping to balance the US current account deficit. Some, however, has gone to London and been invested in the gilt market. For example, in the first six months of this year Japanese institutions invested just over £2bn in gilts, according to Japanese statistics.

The story could be repeated about most of the world's big investing institutions. Whereas 10 years ago almost all of them were looking mainly at domestic markets, now they are taking an increasingly international perspective. A much larger proportion of cash flow is invested abroad.

This means that to analyse any one market like the gilt market in isolation is becoming increasingly untenable. Financial institutions are looking at gilts in a global context. The marginal demand for gilts, which is what determines the actual level of the market, often reflects overseas interest.

One therefore has to look at how an international investor will allocate investments between different markets to work out what might happen next in gilt-edged. Looking first at the problem of allocating investments in bonds between markets, there are a number of factors to take into account.

The main risk for an investor in a bond market in a currency other than his own is the exchange rate risk. The prospects for each currency must therefore be examined. The yields available in the different markets are also important.

One way of looking at yields in the global fixed interest markets is to calculate "real yields" for each currency market. One adjusts the yields available on long-term bonds for the rate of inflation in each currency. Although, ideally, long-term inflation forecasts should be used, in practice the market can really only use the current inflation numbers or a short-term forecast.

The current real rates of return on 10-year bonds are given in the table. As can be seen, there has been a considerable rise in these yields, and currently the real yields on all the main markets except the US are about 6 per cent.

The lower real yield in the US is perhaps difficult to explain in the light of the rising trend in US inflation.

Given that British inflation is falling and the Government's borrowing is negligible compared with that of the three other countries, gilts appear to come out marginally the best from this comparison.

Why has there been such a big rise in real yields everywhere? Part of the explanation is undoubtedly the nervous fears about inflation that have arisen in all the markets, sparked off by recent rises in world commodity prices.

It is true also that most other governments apart from the British are either already borrowing very large amounts of money from their respective bond markets, or planning to increase their borrowing. This ready supply of new paper obviously creates the background for rises in yields everywhere.

However, the main reason might not be these factors. Instead, the rise in yields might be a consequence of global asset allocation decisions made by the world's financial institutions.

Given the strength of the world's main equity markets, many of these institutions may well feel that the really high returns will be generated from investment in equities rather than bonds. Of course equities are more risky, but the lesson of recent history seems to be that they have done so well that at any rate it should be safe to direct more cash flow away from bonds and into equities. This argument certainly seems to apply as far as British financial institutions' investments in gilts are concerned.

Gilts may look attractive relative to the other markets, but the general disenchantment with bonds has meant that gilt yields have risen. Even though real yields on the global bond market are now high, the continuing strength of returns in the equity markets will still render bonds relatively unattractive. Whatever the UK market's particular virtues may be, gilts will not be able to hold out against this trend.

Dr Richard Golding
The author is head of bond market research at Kleinwort Grieson Charlesworth.

Real Yields in The World Bond Market

Nominal Yield	Real Yield	5 Months Ago	+/-
£ (Annualized)	6.7	4.8	+2.1
\$	5.9	4.9	+2.2
Y	6.2	5.1	+2.4
DM	6.7	5.9	+2.2

Based on 8-10 year bond yields per country and our forecast inflation for 1987-1988.

THIRD MARKET

Capitalization	Company	Price on Friday	Weekly Change
10,030,000	Abelco Group	405	-10
6,824,000	Admiral Am Petrol	44.5	-5
4,585,000	Admiral Insurance	14.5	n/c
7,455,000	Broadcast Comm	285	+73
7,728,000	Catalyst Comm	97	-2
21,848,000	Carson Beam	120.7	+7
15,339,000	Edington Oil Ireland	27	+4
0,971,000	Do. Warrants	17	+1
7,277,000	Publicising Holdings	71.5	+11
10,268,000	Thorne Holdings	71.5	-1
suspended	Unit Group	139.7	-

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

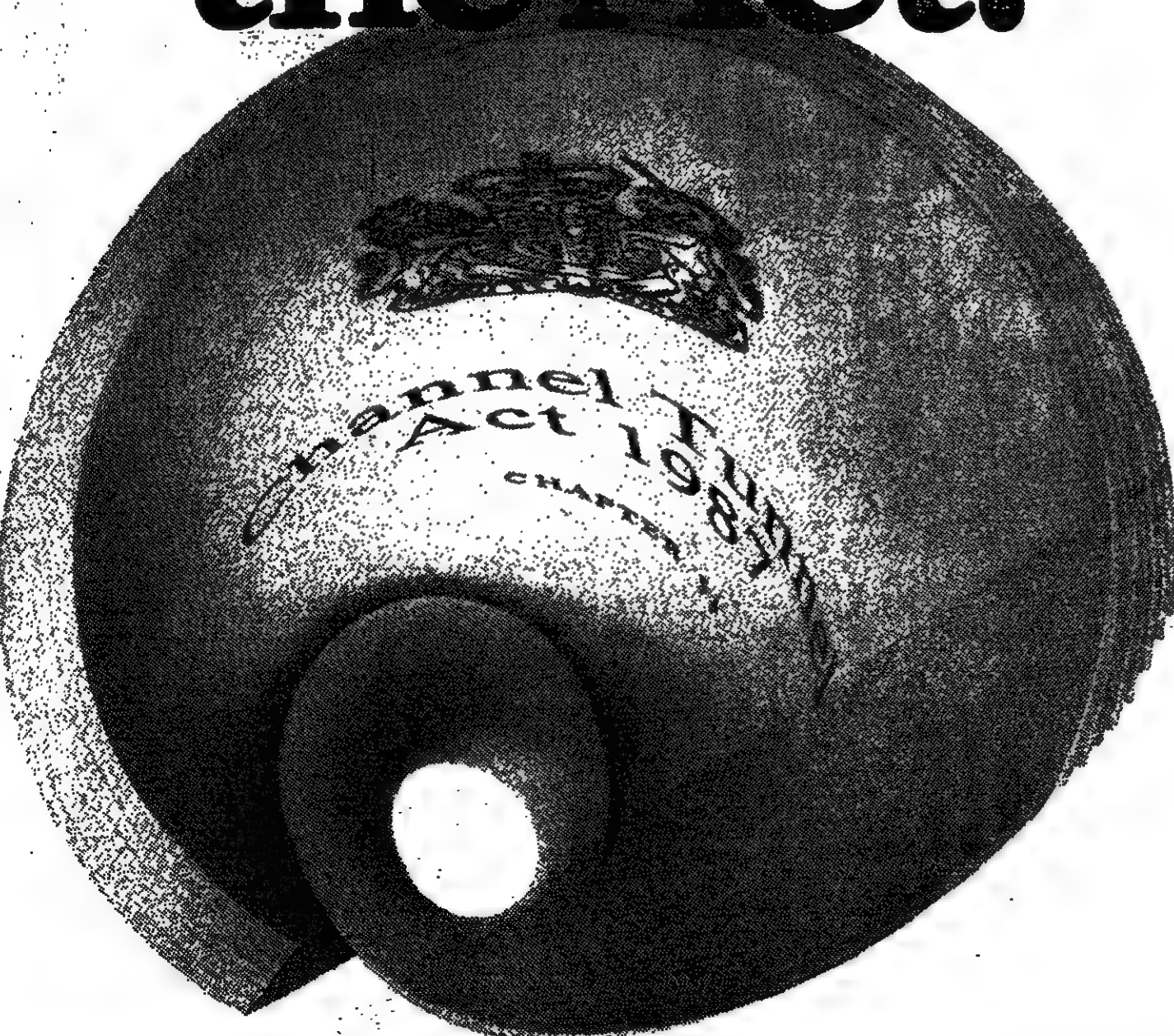
Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
Oct 2	Oct 2	Oct 2	Oct 2
N York 1.6210-1.6250	1.6210-1.6220	0.34-0.37pm	0.81-0.77pm
Monreal 1.195-1.271	1.195-1.224	0.34-0.37pm	0.34-0.37pm
Amst dmt 1.371-1.382	1.371-1.382	1.15-1.17pm	3.4-3.4pm
Brussels 61.91-62.12	61.91-62.03	1.15-1.17pm	4.1-4.1pm
C Pgen 1.1121-1.1152	1.1121-1.1147	1.15-1.17pm	4.4-4.4pm
Dublin 1.1121-1.1152	1.1121-1.1147	1.15-1.17pm	4.4-4.4pm
Frankfurt 9.935-9.9916	9.935-9.9916	1.15-1.17pm	4.4-4.4pm
Lisbon 234.40-235.28	234.40-235.28	1.15-1.17pm	4.4-4.4pm
Madrid 198.01-198.92	198.01-198.92	1.15-1.17pm	4.4-4.4pm
Milan 2151.07-2156.13	2151.07-2156.13	1.15-1.17pm	4.4-4.4pm
Oslo 10.8915-10.9299	10.8915-10.9299	1.15-1.17pm	4.4-4.4pm
Paris 9.9284-9.9591	9.9284-9.9591	1.15-1.17pm	4.4-4.4pm
Sri Lanka 10.4554-10.4861	10.4554-10.4861	1.15-1.17pm	4.4-4.4pm
Tokyo 236.92-237.75	236.92-237.75	1.15-1.17pm	4.4-4.4pm
Vienna 20.99-21.06	20.99-21.06	1.15-1.17pm	4.4-4.4pm
Zurich 2.4852-2.4920	2.4852-2.4920	1.15-1.17pm	4.4-4.4pm

Other sterling rates

Market rates	Market rates
Oct 2	Oct 2
Argentina austral	4.2851-4.2748
Australia dollar	2.2883-2.2724
Bahian dmt	0.1020-0.1040
Brazil cruzeiro	82.96-83.42
Cyprus pound	0.7789-0.7880
Finland mark	7.1525-7.1925
Greece drachma	227.25-229.25
Hong Kong dollar	12.6567-12.6662
India rupee	21.13-21.33
Kuwait dinar	0.4540-0.4580
Malaysia dollar	4.1132-4.1175
Mexico peso	2500-2550
New Zealand dollar	2.4919-2.5074
Saudi Arabia riyal	6.0725-6.1125
Singapore dollar	3.5984-3.6022
S Africa rand (m)	3.5984-3.6022
S Africa rand (com)	3.5979-3.6022
U E denar	5.9475-5.9675
Yugoslav Bank	2.4852-2.4920

Notes supplied by Barclays Bank, HOPEX and Esat.

Eurotunnel: how to get into the Act.



In July, Parliament passed the Channel Tunnel Act. A few days later, the Channel Tunnel Treaty was ratified by the British and French governments.

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It's a widely accepted maxim in the marketing of 'gift products' that the choice of gift says just as much about the giver as it does about the person receiving it. Now it had come to pass that in the case of plain chocolate assortments the statement being made was 'I am very, very set in my ways.' Or at least that was the case until Cadbury Schweppes turned the market on its ear with some unconventional thinking.

Designer Chocolates.

Plain chocolate assortments have always been seen as upmarket and sophisticated. But the major brands in the market place have played it safe in terms of their imagery for a long, long time. The market was wide open for innovation. And the whole ethos of this new brand was to be as much about the packaging and image as the quality of the chocolates themselves. The key to the market lay with that great totem of the Nineteen-Eighties...style.

Not launched, but in remarkable shape.

Even for loyalists the buying of chocolate assortments is not that much of a regular activity. So the new product would have to have the greatest possible impact on shelf. So conventional wisdom was roundly ignored. The name Biarritz was chosen, because it was highly distinctive and evocative of style. As was the triangular packaging - unheard of for a boxed assortment yet difficult to miss and aggressively modern.

Playing Shop.

The product was researched in a simulated shop environment. When a healthy 47% of the respondents chose Biarritz, it was obvious that a new star had been born. The real launch took place in September 1986, the triangle was energetically marketed and over the crucial Christmas period Biarritz raced up to take 21% share of the market. Then, as an added bonus, grocery buyers voted Biarritz "Super Marketing confectionery product of the year," a special offer Cadbury Schweppes were happy to accept.

As Chief Executive Dominic Cadbury points out: "The success of Biarritz has boosted our share of the UK chocolate market to a three year high. Even more importantly, it has contributed to the growth of our profits and return to shareholders."

Cadbury Schweppes
MANAGEMENT
PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE

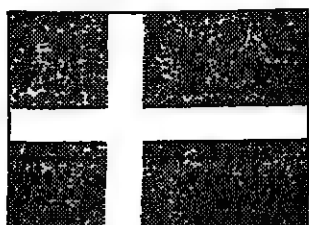
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DENMARK

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT

A rich country faces its political test



Despite its high standard of living, Denmark is plagued with serious and growing economic difficulties, says Christopher Follett

The Danes, like other Scandinavians, have one of the world's most stable political systems. But the system will be tested as a result of the inconclusive general election of September 8, which saw losses by the minority centre-right coalition government of Poul Schlüter and the main opposition party, the Social Democrats, and gains by small extremist parties.

Mr Schlüter, Denmark's

first Conservative prime minister this century, whose coalition of Conservatives, Liberals, Christian Democrats and Centre Democrats has been in office for five years, is expected to continue in power, possibly for years.

But his rule has been weakened and the question is whether it can tackle the difficulties now facing this prosperous country.

The coalition won only 70 seats out of 179 in the Folketing, a loss of seven, and will have to seek backing for its legislation from issue to issue from the various interest groups in the new House.

Despite its high standard of living, Denmark faces serious economic difficulties. Its foreign debt totals some £5,000 for every member of the population and it suffers from a worrying deficit in its balance of payments, aggravated by disappointing export results by the key agricultural and manufacturing sectors.

A hamstringed, hung parliament, incapable of agreeing on solutions to these problems could, some observers predict,

bring on intervention by the International Monetary Fund.

"The atmosphere in Denmark today", one senior diplomat told *The Times*, "is very much like it was in Britain prior to the IMF intervention there. Denmark is just about to wake up to stern reality, which means making serious efforts to balance its books."

Minority governments are of course very much par for the course in ultra-democratic Denmark, which has a proportional representation system of voting and where parties need to win only 2 per cent of the vote in an election to be represented in the Folketing.

The last time a British-style, single-party majority government held power was in 1914 and most of the governments since the Second World War have been perfectly honourable minority coalitions.

But Mr Schlüter's government faces some difficult decisions, not only in the economic field, but over defence, where even before the election it was finding it hard to impose its views.

As often before, the small Radical-Liberal Party, which won 11 seats, holds a key position. It supported the government's economic policies in the last parliament and in general can be counted on to continue its policy of aiming for balance and centrist consensus — and of tempering extremist policies advocated by the smaller parties, on both left and right.

But its support will not be enough on its own to give the government a majority, and it has in any case refused to make a formal agreement on co-operation with Mr Schlüter. It will not, it has announced, support any government which is dependent for survival on the right-wing Progress Party — whose nine seats, together with those of the Radical-Liberals, would give the government a theoretical majority of one.

The Progress Party, which proclaims itself to be anti-tax, anti-culture and anti-bureaucracy, and whose leader, Mogens Glistrup, is returning to parliament after serving a three-year prison sentence for tax fraud, was one of the three victors in the election, with an increase of three seats.

Another was the Socialist



Money talks: Poul Schlüter, the Conservative prime minister of Denmark's coalition government, and Mrs Thatcher met in London last week to discuss European Community problems. Below: Copenhagen's bronze Mermaid, a big attraction to tourists, gazes wistfully across the city's harbour



THE FACTS

Area: 16,638 sq miles
Population: 5 million
Head of state: Queen Margrethe
Prime Minister: Poul Schlüter (Conservative)
Coalition of Conservatives, Liberals, Christian Democrats and Centre Democrats
GDP (1986): £37.8 billion

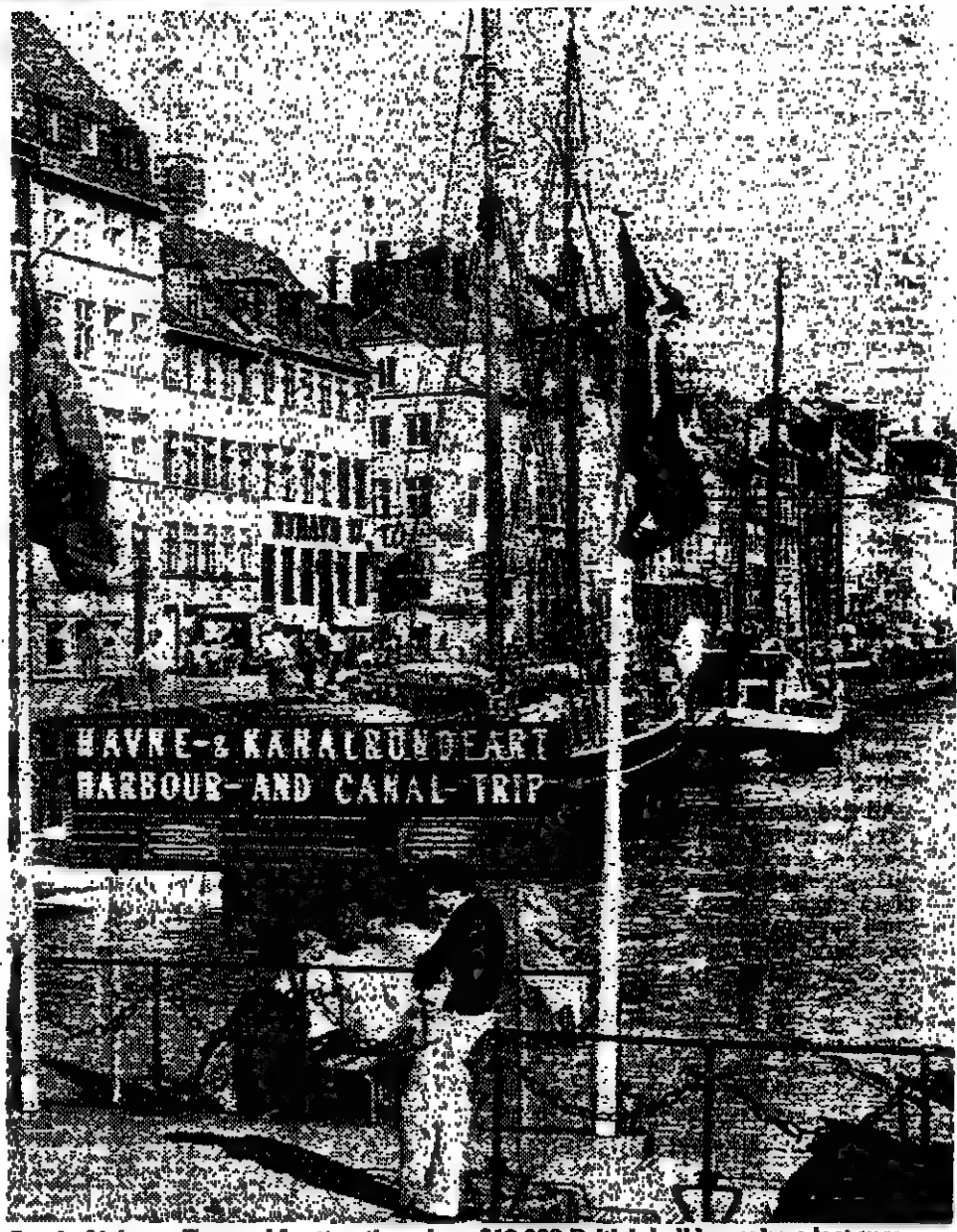
ress on much-needed budgetary and financial reforms. These are due to be presented to the EEC leaders at the Copenhagen summit in December, the culminating point of the Danish presidency.

For the long run, eyes will be on the Social Democrats, Denmark's largest party for the past half-century and the creator of the country's cradle-to-grave welfare system.

It went into opposition five years ago, and has since performed in a lacklustre fashion. In last month's election it lost two seats, leaving it with 54 in the new Folketing.

It was not able to take advantage of disillusionment with the Schlüter government, since the old dream of a "red" coalition between it and the Socialist People's Party once again failed to materialize.

But it now has a new leader, the 44-year-old Svend Auken, who has succeeded Anker Jørgensen, prime minister from 1975 to 1982, and he is expected to inject new dynamism into the party. That would be significant in a country where Social Democrats, Conservatives and Liberals have all sought compromise and centrist policies over the past two decades.



Land of leisure: Denmark's attractions drew 312,000 British holidaymakers last year

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MAERSK AIR
The Danish Airline

A draw for the tourists

Denmark has some 3,500 miles of coastline which, it claims, is the longest in the world in relation to area. So you are never far from the sea when you go there, and the ports from which the Vikings once set sail, now transformed to more peaceful purposes as yachting harbours, make one of the most attractive sights for the visitor.

Copenhagen is of course the main draw for British tourists — 312,000 of whom went to Denmark last year. It has its own harbour, with the famous mermaid sitting wistfully on her rock, it has the Tivoli gardens, and it has Hamlet's castle, more prosaically known as the Kronborg, at Helsingør, some 40 minutes drive away.

At Roskilde, west of the capital, you can even see some Viking ships. Five of them were raised from Roskilde fjord in 1982 and they are now on display in a museum there, showing how ships were built in the 11th century.

There is also the Danish countryside, expertly farmed to make farm products one of the country's main exports, and there are other interesting places. Aarhus, the second city, has a big university and its old town contains houses moved from all parts of Denmark and lovingly put together again.

Odense is the birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen, the writer of fairy tales, and has made the house in which he grew up into a museum. Aalborg, home of Denmark's best known alcoholic drink, *akvavit*, claims to be the liveliest.

The main sea routes to Denmark from Britain are from Harwich to Esbjerg by the Danish Seaways and to Hirtshals, in the north of Jutland, by Fred Olsen.

British Airways and SAS fly from Heathrow to both Copenhagen and Aarhus, while Maersk Air flies from Southend, Essex, to Billund in the centre of Jutland.

The top country for quality of life

Danish people live in a cradle-to-the-grave welfare society, but at a cost. The national debt now equals £5,000 a head

Dour, overtaxed Danes were temporarily distracted from their preoccupations about the country's political situation and mounting economic woes last autumn by an unexpected piece of good news which rather bemused them, writes Christopher Follett.

Denmark was ranked the best country in the world in which to live for quality of life — Angela was bottom of the list and Britain managed only 12th place — in a study of social progress in 124 nations carried out by the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work.

It was the second time this decade that Denmark topped the American survey, which claims to measure the ability of nations to provide for their citizens, analyzing social and political conditions as well as economic development.

"All along Denmark has been a top-rated country," Professor Richard Estes, the author of the survey, told *The Times* during a recent visit to Copenhagen. "Despite worldwide economic recession, Denmark continues to invest heavily in cradle-to-grave social programmes — Danes are obviously committed to having the best possible services for their entire population."

According to Professor Estes, other factors contributing to Denmark's high rating were elements such as its ultra-democratic electoral system, its negligible child mortality rate, its low military expenditure, its correspondingly high spending on education — and its lack of earthquakes and low frequency of other natural catastrophes.

Although Denmark is indeed a pleasant, beautiful and highly civilized country, in which there reigns peace, prosperity and *hygge* — a sort of quintessential Danish blend of cosiness, privacy, complacency and introverted isolation from the horror of the outside world — the reality behind the Estes survey is often different.

Denmark is a member of the European Economic Community, enjoying the highest material standard of living, yet at the same time is in the throes of an acute, possibly

incurable economic crisis, which could threaten the streamlined welfare system it has built up and nurtured on credit.

Denmark had a total foreign debt of £24,000 million — 40 per cent of the gross domestic product — at the end of 1986, the equivalent of almost £5,000 for every inhabitant and one of the highest levels in the world.

Doubts about Denmark's recovery potential have been exacerbated by gloomy forecasts of stagnating world markets. Predictions of another poor year for Danish agricultural and industrial exports in 1987 have also added to the fiscal gloom of the Danes.

No fewer than four tough government economic austerity packages within the past two years have failed to right the Danish economy. Further measures seem inevitable on the hard-pressed, highly-taxed Danes in a country where the tax burden already represents 49 per cent of gdp — a figure exceeded only by Sweden within the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development.

The now five-year-old centre-right coalition government of Poul Schlüter, the Conservative prime minister, like the Social Democratic administration before it, has also clearly failed to make Danes — "the spoilt brats of the western world", as one diplomat once dubbed them — live according to their means.

This has led some observers to foresee social and political tension in Denmark as the massive foreign debt becomes more difficult to service, bankruptcy looms, the standard of living plummets and a new era of real austerity is ushered in, replacing the current atmosphere of snug social welfare security.

Already social problems are mounting in Denmark, with 15,000 divorces a year in a country with a population of only five million. One in six Danes is undergoing some form or other of mental care, 20 per cent of the population

times ahead. Meanwhile, deep in the murky dungeons of Hamlet's Castle at Elsinore lurks the statue of Holger the Dane. His back turned on the outside world, Holger, a bearded hero of the sagas, slumbers serenely on, his arms and legs crossed in a gesture of taciturn resignation.

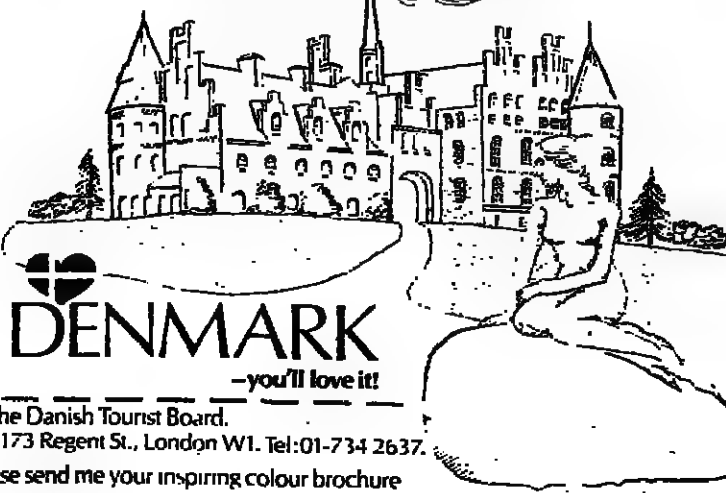
According to local mythology, Holger will wake up and come to Denmark's help when crisis threatens. Holger shows no sign of stirring as Denmark continues along its cosy way — for the time being at least.

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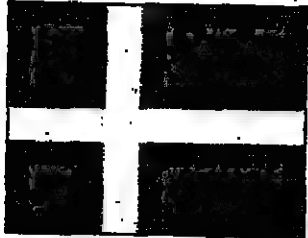
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FOCUS

DENMARK/2

Defence and Nato come under attack

Handicapped by political in-fighting, Denmark's Nato strategies have led to a weakening of the country's defences



One almost inevitable outcome of the confused political situation in Denmark in the wake of the September election is a continuation of the effective freeze on the country's meagre defence expenditure, which will doubtless infuriate Denmark's Nato allies, writes Christopher Follett.

Denmark spends only 2 per cent of its gross national product on defence, less than any other Nato member with the exception of Luxembourg and Canada.

The annual Danish defence budget is about \$1.2 billion. Sixty per cent of this sum is absorbed by wages for the armed forces, which have a total wartime strength of about 192,000 personnel.

Since the ruling centre-right minority government came to power five years ago, the traditional post-Second World War consensus between the main Danish political parties on defence matters has been overturned.

There had been broad cross-party agreement on defence and foreign affairs since Denmark joined Nato in 1949, along with Norway, on condition that no nuclear weapons be sited on their territories in peacetime.

But since going into opposition in 1982, the Social Democrats, Denmark's biggest political grouping, have moved increasingly to the left on foreign policy.

In 1979, when they were in power, the Danish Social Democrats supported Nato's "double-track" strategy, which involved deploying new missiles in five western European nations — though not in Denmark — in response to the Soviet nuclear build-up in eastern Europe.

All this changed when the party went into opposition. The ruling centre-right administration, which depended, until the recent election, on the small non-government Radical-Liberal Party for support on its policies of economic austerity, found itself repeatedly voted down in Parliament on defence and foreign policy issues, when the Radicals allied themselves with the Social Democrats and the far-left to form a pacifist majority.

This led to a series of votes directed against the government's pro-Nato policies, seriously weakening Denmark's defences and its credibility within the alliance.

Nato diplomats increasingly began to view Denmark as a dubious member of the alliance.

The votes in Parliament opposed deployment of inter-

mediate-range Cruise and Pershing nuclear missiles in western Europe, forcing Denmark to freeze its contribution to the infrastructural costs of the operation.

In opposition to the government, parliamentary resolutions also called for the establishment of a Nordic nuclear-free zone and rejected Danish co-operation with the United States on its space-based Strategic Defence Initiative.

Other motions extended the ban on stationing nuclear weapons on Danish territory in peacetime to cover wartime and periods of East-West crisis as well as virtually froze the Danish defence budget for 1985-87.

It must be stressed, though, that despite bitter political disagreement on defence, there is no parliamentary majority for Denmark to leave Nato. Opinion polls consistently show overwhelming support among Danes for continued membership.

Denmark's refusal to increase its defence expenditure, coupled with its maverick "footnote" diplomacy within Nato, by which the country dissociates itself from its allies on key defence issues, has brought accolades from Moscow and mounting criticism from its western allies, which see Denmark as a lukewarm and quirky member of Nato, failing to pull its weight and take its full share of the allied defence burden.

Western dissatisfaction with Denmark came to a head earlier this year when Britain announced that it was considering reducing the number of its troops available under a Nato agreement for the defence of Denmark and the Baltic approaches at a time of war or crisis.

Though the prospect of a superpower accord in the near future on nuclear arms control

is now expected to take much of the acrimony out of the Danish defence debate, a big hurdle has to be cleared by the end of this year — agreement between the opposition Social Democrats and the incumbent centre-right government on a fresh defence budget for the period 1988-92.

While Berndt Johan Collet, the new Danish defence minister, is pressing for annual increases of kroner 800 million (£70 million), the Social Democrats are opposed to any rise in military expenditure in excess of the inflation rate (4 per cent). And a new element threatens to bedevil the tortuous politics of Danish defence — the mooted by the Social Democrats of a new non-offensive defence doctrine.

"Defensive defence" calls for the abandonment of Nato's forward-defence policies and the abolition of aggressive weapon systems around Denmark. It would mean the withdrawal of one of the three Danish army brigades from the joint Danish-West German command defending north Germany.

The policy, if enacted, would also require a switch from forward naval defence in the Baltic to coastal defence against enemy invasion, the scrapping of big battleships, the deployment of smaller and swifter naval vessels and the disbanding of large military units. Denmark's three squadrons of F-16 fighters would similarly protect the country in a non-offensive capacity only.

The new Social Democratic doctrine has caused concern within Nato as well as meeting severe government criticism because it would undermine the alliance's flexible response strategies, with Denmark attracting further exasperation from its allies, at a time when increases in conventional weaponry are being called for.

General Bernard Rogers, the former Nato Supreme Allied Commander Europe, said when asked about the Danish Social Democrats' new-fledged strategy: "Defensive defence is appealing and seductive, but just dangerous as hell to all of us, and stupid."



Women at peace policies for the real thing cause fewer smiles

Inflation has been cut, unemployment curbed and the national budget is in surplus for the first time in 12 years. But new problems are forecast for the coming two years

Denmark has two pressing problems on the economic front and they are closely related: the vast foreign debt and the continuing deficit in the balance of payments, writes Christopher Follett.

Poul Schlüter's centre-right government has had successes in a number of areas of economic policy. It has cut inflation, curbed unemployment and eliminated the deficit in the national budget, which went into surplus last year for the first time in 12 years and remains broadly in balance.

But the external current account is presenting intractable problems. The situation has been further aggravated by the strength of the Danish krone within the European Monetary System, as well as against other key currencies such as sterling and the US dollar. Despite this, the government is opposed to any change in the exchange rate.

The latest report by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development on Denmark's economy, published this summer, warned of zero economic growth, rising unemployment, flagging farm and manufacturing exports and major balance-of-payments deficits in the coming two years.

Though Denmark experienced a record kroner 34.5 billion (£3,000 million) balance-of-payments deficit last year — the country's 24th consecutive year of external current account deficit — the OECD foresees this dropping to only around £2,000 million



'Bringing home the bacon' through exports is now becoming vital to the Danish economy

The two problems that worry Mr Schlüter

In 1987 and 1988, a forecast supported also by Danish government economists.

Palle Simonsen, the Minister of Finance, was more optimistic when he recently unveiled his draft state budget for 1988, forecasting "a halving" of the current account deficit this year.

Next year's Danish state budget must be passed by Parliament before Christmas. This could be a difficult task given the state of the parties in the post-election assembly and the weakening of the government's political position.

Denmark's political system, with minority governments,

consensus politics and nine wrangling parties in the 179-seat Folketing (parliament), means that there can be no easy or immediate solution to its economic woes.

The £18 billion budget for 1988 calls for a virtual balance in state spending with average income tax more or less unchanged at about 46 per cent after allowances.

Social welfare absorbs a third of all state expenditure, with unemployment estimated to rise from 8 to 10 per cent and inflation from three to four per cent next year. On the other hand, state spending has been virtually frozen since 1982, a unique achievement

within OECD nations.

With Denmark's total foreign debt at a massive £24,000 million at the end of 1986, any further deterioration in the balance-of-payments deficit would inevitably spark off new government austerity measures this winter.

The government has already administered four heavy doses of austerity within the last 2½ years to cut the boom of the mid-1980s in domestic consumption (and imports), encourage industrial investment and preserve Denmark's tottering creditworthiness.

The economic gloom was compounded earlier this year by the downgrading of the

country's credit rating by the American Standard and Poors Corporation — the second downgrading in four years and a blow to a country with a foreign debt of about 40 per cent of the gross domestic product.

Further alarm has been caused by this spring's over-generous collective wage agreements, which granted pay increases of 6 per cent a year for the coming two years, coupled with a shortening of the working week from 39 to 37 hours by 1990 — the shortest working week in Europe and a threat to Denmark's already dwindling competitiveness in export markets.

This led the government to unveil a package of new proposals to further Danish competitiveness in exports. The £278 million package to be presented to Parliament this autumn comprises changes in tax regulations for export industries, proposals for tax relief for export promotions, investment funds for research and development and VAT and income-tax reductions.

On the brighter side, there is good news for the Danish economy from North Sea oil and gas. Production is set to rise steeply after government approval of increased output in two of its five operating fields.

By developing its oil reserves and through policies of energy conservation and fuel-switching, Denmark, although its North Sea prospecting activities are less significant than those of Britain and Norway, cut its dependence on imported oil from 95 per cent in 1973 to 48 per cent in 1985.

From three million tonnes two years ago, Denmark's crude-oil output is forecast to rise to 5.5 million a year by the end of the decade. This year, offshore oil and gas production is meeting 50 per cent of Denmark's energy needs. By 1990 this could rise to 70 per cent, and it should be higher still early in the 21st century, with self-sufficiency in energy a long-term possibility.

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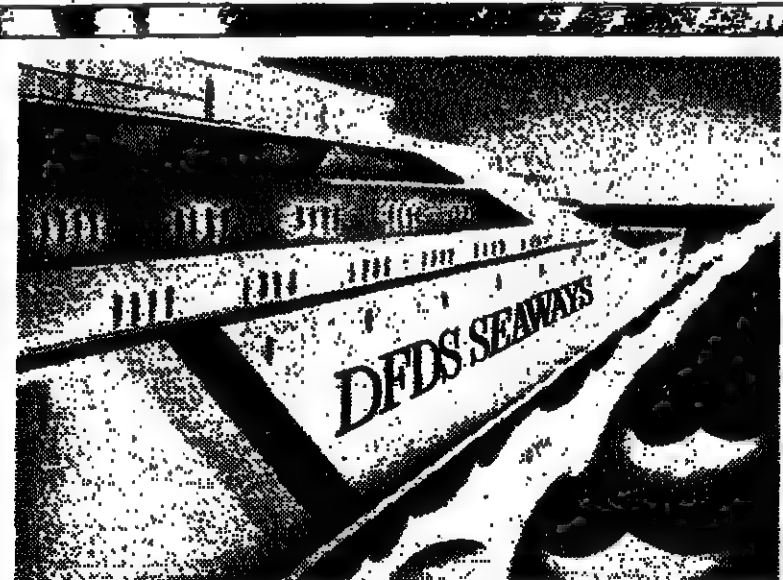
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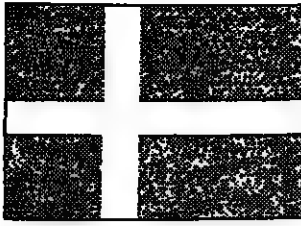
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FOCUS

A town 1,000 years young



The travel brochures shout "Come to the party! Odense is 1,000 years young." Odense, the third largest city in Denmark, best known to the outside world as the birthplace of story-teller Hans Christian Andersen, has set aside the whole of 1988 to celebrate its millennium, writes Tony Samstag.

The city is accordingly in the throes of an enormous wash and brush-up, while a team of some thousands of people diligently sort out the details of a programme to include at least one cultural, sporting or commercial event or exhibition for every day of the year, with especially ambitious plans for Wednesdays, "Odin's day" in the ancient calendars.

Denmark's new second tele-

vision channel, meanwhile, has been persuaded to establish its headquarters here, and a nearly completed Covent Garden-style renovation of a 19th-century textile factory has featured in a week-long series of articles in the national newspaper *Berlingske Tidende* on the apparent renaissance of Odense as a national cultural centre.

It is only a slight exaggeration to add that Odense is gearing up to deploy this millennial convulsion as the ultimate weapon in a long struggle for equality, or at least the pretence of a fair fight, with the capital, Copenhagen.

Odense is exceptional in having had documentary evidence of its existence from the year 988, from March 18 to be precise, when the German Emperor Otto III wrote that his various churches, including one in Odense, were to be exempt from taxes and other obligations to the Kaiser.

A community certainly existed at this spot in the centre of the island of Funen from mid-Viking times, when a ring fort called Nonnebakken, on

the south bank of the river Odense, was known to have been built. Before that, its name suggests it was a cult centre for the worship of Odin.

Since then, the fort has vanished and the latter itself been destroyed in a fire in Hamburg. But one way or another the place is still booming, and it is not the only provincial centre to do so.

Funen has always been known as the "garden of Denmark", and the citizens of Odense are aggressive to a degree in promoting the advantage of living and working here, especially in comparison with Copenhagen, where fully a third of the Danish population of five million is concentrated.

The burghers of Odense — there is something very Dutch about it all, and it is tempting to use the word often — are confident that the construction of a road connection between the islands of Funen and Zealand by 1993, recently agreed by the government, could well tip the balance in Odense's favour.

At the moment it takes as



long to travel by road or rail to Hamburg as to Copenhagen, about three hours, including an hour on a ferry; with the completion of a road link, the journey time to the capital will be halved. Combined with one of Denmark's largest regional airports, the new link will mean that Odense is in fact rather better placed for connections with the rest of Europe than is Copenhagen.

"Copenhagen was fine," sniff the burghers of Odense, "when we had part of Sweden and seapower was in its heyday". But times have changed. After Hans Christian

Andersen, whose birthplace is the centrepiece of one of 13 museums — in a city, remember, of about 170,000 — Odense's other favourite son is the composer Carl Nielsen.

One of the innumerable highlights of the millennial celebrations is to be the opening of yet another museum, dedicated to Denmark's greatest composer and possibly the only Danish composer of which the outside world has heard much — even if your average Nielsen strain is not readily whistled or hummed.

"This will be the first Nielsen museum in the world,"

say the organizers with pride, and no apparent intention of irony. To be scrupulously honest, the relentless hard sell can wear a visitor down a little, although the building works and amenities resulting from all this energy have for the most part been carried out with meticulous good taste.

There is even something called the Odense City Board of International Relations, which spends a great deal of money hauling an exhibition around the world extolling the delights of the city.

Thirty companies are represented, but the high points are



Odense, far left, is in the throes of preparing for its 1,000th anniversary next year, and is making the most of promoting its two favourite sons — story-teller Hans Christian Andersen, left, and composer Carl Nielsen

probably "the largest building and homes exhibition in Northern Europe", another millennial event, which is to be a permanent (and permanently inhabited) collection of weird and wonderful homes of the future, details of which are still a well-kept secret; and the district power and heating plant, which recycles hot waste water from the electricity generators' cooling system to heat most of the island of Funen and part of Jutland too.

The pioneering technology involved, which means among other things an atmosphere remarkably free of pollution, has been selling abroad at the rate of about kroner 3 billion annually.

It seems only fair to let the Odense City Board of International Relations have the last word, in this instance through the voice of Verner Dalskov, the mayor of Odense, in his introduction to a

122-page book about the Board and the millennium, addressed, more or less, to the whole of Europe.

"Co-operation between public authorities and private industry," he notes, has long been considered to be the way of ensuring continued expansion and development. "Such forms of mutual aid often tend, however, to stop at national frontiers, entailing the loss of rich opportunities."

Odense City Board of International Relations feels, therefore, that its main task should be the breaking down of barriers for the furthering of industrial and economic growth. "Let us endeavour, for our mutual benefit, to give such development a push in the right direction."

It is easy to make fun of this sort of thing; but you can't help liking their style. And it is Odense, after all, that has the last laugh — all the way to the nearest bank!

The straw poor farmers grasp

The farmer's lot is not a happy one: ask any farmer, anywhere in the world, any time. Agriculture has always been one of those industries where grumbling is the norm, and catastrophe is forever imminent, according to even its most prosperous practitioners, writes Tony Samstag.

Denmark certainly has its prosperous farmers, and its agricultural industry is one of the most efficient. But this year's forecasts are for disaster as usual. Unusually wet and cold weather is thought certain to reduce the harvests drastically, even as world surpluses continue their relentless upward course.

Many farmers are struggling with crippling mortgages at fixed rates of interest taken out earlier in the decade, when rates touched 25 per cent for a time, property prices plummeted, and there were more than 1,000 foreclosures a year.

Farming still accounts for more than a quarter of Danish exports, with about 6 per cent of the work force producing treble the quantities of food required by five million Danes. But the number of holdings worked full-time has fallen by more than 24 per cent since 1979, accompanied by declining farm incomes.

Bankruptcies in the next few years are again expected to number thousands. And to add insult to injury, as many farmers see it, new and expensive environmental restrictions have come, or are coming, into force.

There is certainly no doubt that the various environmental controls on Danish agriculture are the toughest in Europe.

Any long-term improvement in the farmers' lot may well involve what can only be termed a cosmic revolution in attitudes and policies.

There is historical precedent, however. Farmers still recall with pride the foundation of modern Danish export agriculture in the latter part of the 19th century, when cheap

American grain flooded the European market.

Most countries reacted with the erection of import barriers; but the Danes turned the disaster around by accepting the grain, using it as animal feed and sending it back as bacon, butter and beef.

A similar turnaround may be in the offing now, fuelled by advances in biotechnology and the world-class expertise of Danish veterinary and plant-breeding science.

About 60 per cent of all the agricultural land in Denmark is planted with grain, which has already led to the development of straw-burning as a source of heating; and in 1984, two scientists in the department of biotechnology of the Carlsberg Research Laboratory prepared a report for the European Commission on *The potential of cereal crops for industrial use in Europe*.

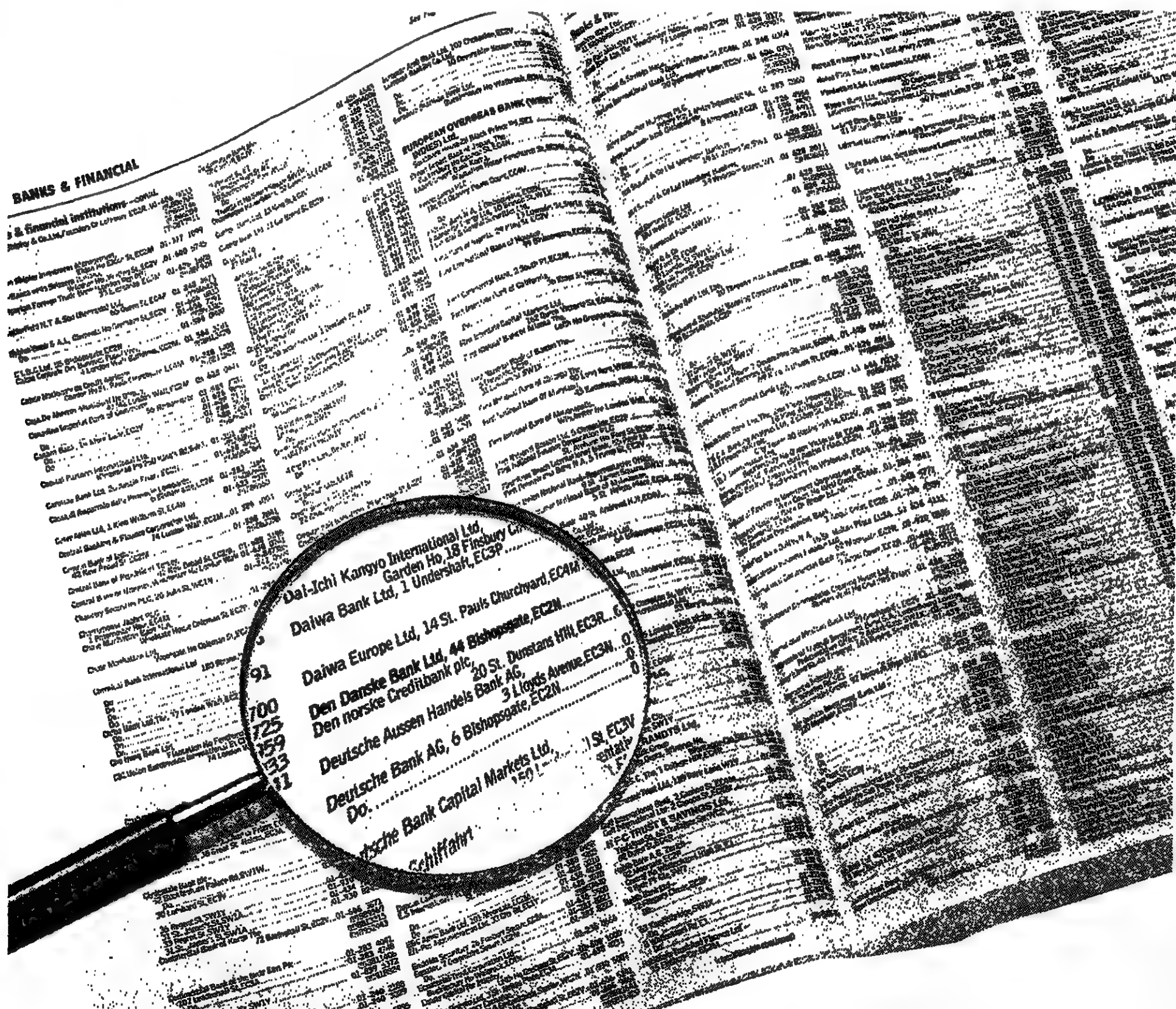
The report notes that "a surplus of 58 million tons of cereals in the EEC is forecast for the year 2000", and scientific progress could increase even that figure.

Accordingly, the authors have produced a detailed blueprint for utilizing cereal crops as raw materials in a large range of industries.

Ultimately, the report suggests, it is feasible that the area now under plough could be used in a new diversified agriculture, producing food, feed, fibre, building materials, and industrial chemicals and polymers. The key to that development would be to redesign the pattern of exchanges between agriculture and industry, and extract raw materials for industry from agriculture.

Gene technology could also help scientists to breed cereal crops with industrial applications.

Companies already produce paper based on straw cellulose, and one promising venture concerns an attempt to make straw digestible as a human food supplement.



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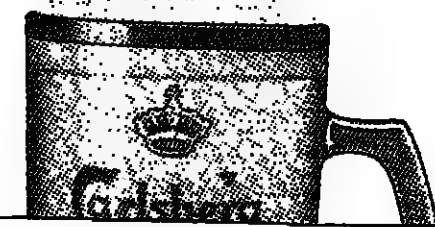
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HORIZONS

A guide to
career choice

Excitement in the classroom

The teaching profession has probably never experienced such rapid change as that which is occurring now. Despite its bad press, including tales of low morale and pay, anyone interested in the excitement engendered by a changing curriculum, novel teaching methods, the introduction of new courses and qualifications, and the satisfaction of helping children to learn should consider teaching as a career.

Not only are there a wide variety of subjects to be taught at a range of different levels, there are many different types of educational establishments in which to teach them. One decision that has to be taken is whether to teach in the private or state sector. Another is between the variety of different kinds of school. In addition to primary and secondary schools, some areas have sixth-form colleges and middle schools.

The new City Technology Colleges will present teachers with an additional challenge. Colleges of Further Education usually recruit teachers who have gained some useful experience before teaching and do not necessarily insist on a teaching qualification. A few educational

New demand for teachers in primary schools

establishments specialize in teaching those with learning difficulties or pupils with various physical handicaps. Current policy, however, is to integrate such pupils as far as possible within ordinary schools but with specialist teachers.

All new entrants to the profession who seek qualified teacher status are now required to have five O-levels, or their equivalent, two of which must be mathematics and English language and two A-levels (or three higher in Scotland). The next step for aspiring teachers is state schools or a degree in education (B. Ed) degree or a degree in another subject followed by a postgraduate certificate in education (PGCE).

Those taking the B. Ed route can complete an ordinary degree in three years or an honours degree in four at universities, polytechnics or institutes of higher education. Application to these institutions is coordinated by three different bodies - UCCA for universities, PCAS for polytechnics and the Central Register and Clearing House for institutes of higher education.

Most, though not all, of B. Ed students are heading for a career in primary-school teaching. After many years of decline, the birth rate has risen in recent years, pushing up the demand for teachers in nursery and primary schools.

The PGCE allows maximum career flexibility because graduates have the option of taking up a career related to their first degree as a possible alternative to a career in teaching. It can be difficult,

The bad press teaching has lately had should not deter young people from what can be a rewarding job, with plenty of challenges as educational needs change. Part one of a series on starting as a schoolteacher

however, to progress towards a career in teaching after completing a degree in a subject which is not relevant to those taught at school.

Though the secondary-school population is still declining, the demand for teachers in some subjects still exceeds supply. These are computer studies, mathematics, physics, and craft design and technology (CDT). There is also evidence of shortages in home economics, business studies and chemistry. Teachers of other subjects may find competition for the available vacancies more acute.

Good teaching in maths and physics is essential if we are to interest enough pupils to science and technology to preserve our industrial base and high standard of living.

A year ago many organizations, including the Engineering Council, were expressing concern about the dearth of teachers in these fields and the Department of Education and Science took action to reverse the recent downward trend in the number of trainee teachers. This included introducing a bursary of £1250 in addition to the normal grant for students in shortage subjects, and as a result this year has seen a 16 per cent increase in applications for PGCE courses overall.

Some new two-year PGCE courses are starting this autumn, which allows graduates from a wide range of disciplines to convert to being teachers of mathematics or physics.

Unlike many professions, teaching is not one which operates an age limit for new entrants. John Walters decided to take up a career as a teacher after 10 years in the financial world. When he graduated from Oxford mathematics, he set out on a career with a consultant actuary and later as an accountant. Later, in his spare time, he gave some pupils tuition in O and A level maths and finding that he enjoyed it, decided to take the plunge and opt for a teaching career.

His next step was to obtain sponsorship from the Inner London Education Authority to take a one-year postgraduate certificate in education at King's

College, London, on the salary of a trainee teacher. In common with other PGCE courses, this includes the observation of children at school in small groups and John Walters soon found himself helping in a school for children who had been withdrawn from ordinary schools because they were unable to cope with the classroom environment.

Course work on the theory and history of education, educational psychology and child development led to a term of teaching practice at North Westminster Community School, a mixed comprehensive on three sites. After spending two weeks observing and sitting in the lessons of a group of children, he taught the mathematics lessons of three classes of 11, 12 and 14-year-olds exclusively for the rest of the term.

Back at college, there were more studies, including the use of teaching materials and the different ways of presenting the subject. There was also tuition in the wide use of computers to put across mathematical ideas.

Mathematics is taught quite differently now than it was in the 1960s, he says. Seminars on the different techniques for assessing each child's level of

A diversity of options through training courses

attainment and discussions on the wider issues affecting education were other aspects on the course. Students on PGCE courses are partly examined by continuous assessment and partly through examination. Some are expected to write a thesis on an aspect of education.

His studies finished, John Walters started his teaching career at William Ellis School, teaching mathematics to children of all ages from eleven to 18. In his first year as a probationary teacher this included the teaching of mathematics at CSE, O and A level. The demise of O-levels and the CSE, which are being phased out this year, and the introduction of General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) courses, has presented John and his colleagues with an immediate challenge.

He said: "It is a great advantage to enter the profession at a time of change. It is much easier for me to approach new teaching styles and curricula without any preconceptions that it must be for established teachers who are having to cope with dramatic changes. Teaching has proved to be a job I enjoy and I'm glad that I switched from a job in finance."

Having successfully completed the probationary year, a teacher can progress to a diversity of career options through further training courses, gaining experience and taking higher responsibilities. Far from being a dead-end career, teaching offers many options, some of which will be discussed on Thursday.

Neil Harris

EDUCATIONAL

POSTS

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- (b) MANAGEMENT - with the emphasis on personal development, inter-personal skills and the effective management of resources.
- (c) ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT - in the Steel Industry with the emphasis on maintenance management, project management, changing role of the engineering craftsman.

Experience in a University, Polytechnic or Management College would be desirable and a knowledge of one of the main customer areas (especially of the Steel Industry or National Health Service) would be an additional attraction. Successful applicants will be able to demonstrate the personal qualities needed to relate well to a wide range of practising managers.

Expected remuneration around £18,000 with scope for negotiation for an exceptional candidate.

Further information is available from: The Principal, Ashorne Hill Management College, Ashorne Hill, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire CV33 9QW. Tel (0926) 651321. Letters of application should reach the College by 30th October.

HEADSHIP AT FENHAM
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

Since 1905 Fenham Hall has been home for one of Newcastle's most distinguished high schools. Today, Fenham is a Voluntary Aided Comprehensive School, under the trusteeship of the Society of the Sacred Heart, for more than 1,100 girls between the ages of 11 and 18.

With the retirement of the present Head, Sister N. Lester, B.A. (Hons.) M. Litt., the Governors now seek an exceptional (Catholic) candidate for September 1988 to take up this challenging and rewarding post.

Application forms and further details of this Group II appointment can be obtained from The Secretary, Sacred Heart Comprehensive School, Fenham Hall Drive, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE4 9YU. Telephone: (091) 2747373. Closing date for applications 24th October.

LOUGHBOROUGH
UNIVERSITY OF
TECHNOLOGYDepartment of
Transport
Technology
LECTURER IN
COMPUTATIONAL
METHODS
Aeronautical
Engineering and
Design Course

Applications are invited from candidates with appropriate qualifications and experience associated with the above new three-year course. The vacancy is for a person to teach Computational Methods in Aeronautical Engineering. It is interpreted broadly to include computer-aided Design/Engineering and computational Fluid Dynamics. Research activity will be encouraged and can take advantage of existing project within the Department.

Salary within the scale £8,735 - £13,675 (dependent upon age and qualifications). Those persons wishing to have an informal discussion before committing themselves to a formal application are invited to contact Professor S.J. Stevens (0509-223403). Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from Mr P.L. Johnson, Establishment and Staffing Officer, quoting Reference: 8/5771.

Loughborough, Leicestershire
LE11 3TULONDON SCHOOL OF FOREIGN TRADE
VICE PRINCIPAL

Academic/Marketing
Applications are invited from women and men of graduate/professional status. For further details: London School of Foreign Trade, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7YU.

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WYCOMBE ABBEY
SCHOOLHigh Wycombe,
Bucks. HP11 1PEDIRECTOR OF
MUSIC

Required in January 1988.

Please apply to the

Headmaster for details.

Applications in writing to

the Headmaster giving

full curriculum vitae, and

the names and addresses of

two referees. Details of

the appointment will be

sent to those who apply.

For further details apply to

the Headmaster.

The Headmaster's Office

Wychcombe Abbey School

High Wycombe, Bucks.

HP11 1PE

Tel: 0494 2217

Tel: 0494 2217

Tel: 0494 2217

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Tel: 0494 2217

Tel: 0494 2217

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UNIVERSITIES

King's College London (KQC)
(Chelsea Campus)
ENB LECTURER IN
PSYCHIATRIC NURSING

Applications are invited from nurses with academic and teaching qualifications and professional experience in psychiatric nursing. An interest in care of the elderly would also be desirable for this post. The successful candidate would be expected to engage in clinical teaching, and contribute to undergraduate and post-graduate programmes. Salary scale £8,735 - £13,675 + L.A. or £14,245 - £16,210 + L.A., according to age, experience and qualifications. Applicants are encouraged to discuss the post informally with Professor Jennifer Wilson-Barnett, telephone 01-351 2488 ext. 3770.

Please telephone or write for further details to the Personnel Office, King's College London (KQC), The Strand, London WC2R 2LS. Telephone 01-838 5454. Closing date: 6th November 1987.

University of Cambridge
PROFESSORSHIP
OF OBSTETRICS
AND
GYNAECOLOGY

Tenable from 1 October 1988. Pensionable stipend £25,620 with extra payment for clinical work.

Application's (10 copies marked 'Confidential') to Secretary General of Faculties (from whom further information may be obtained), General Board Office, The Old Schools, Cambridge CB2 1TT. Closing date: 6 November 1987.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
OF BELFAST
Allied Irish Banks
Visiting Professorships 1987

Applications are invited from senior scholars and holders of senior appointments in industry and commerce for Visiting Professorships of the University established through a donation to the University Development Appeal by the Allied Irish Banks. Some additional awards are financed by the University.

These awards are particularly intended to foster contact with industry and commerce and encourage research in areas of mutual interest to the University and the banks. They are open to holders of senior appointments in industry and commerce and are open to holders of senior appointments in industry and commerce. The value of each award is £1,000, exclusive of travel and maintenance expenses. For further information and application forms apply to The Secretary to Academic Council, The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN, with whom applications should be lodged by 14 November 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
HEATHER PROFESSORSHIP
OF MUSIC

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Heather Professorship of Music. The stipend of the professorship is a present £25,375 per annum. Applications (ten copies, or one from overseas candidates) naming three referees but without testimonials should be received not later than 2 November 1987 (extended closing date) by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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Head of Computing

There are excellent facilities for computing, and the post offers good opportunities for the development of the subject within the school as a whole. Salary based on, but above, the Baker Scale, with London Allowance appropriate to age and experience. Assistance is given with relocation expenses.

For further details, please apply as soon as possible to the Headmaster's Secretary on 01-207 4323.

The Council of Legal Education
The Inns of Court School of Law
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Applications are invited from barristers with good honours degrees in Law for the above posts. Teaching interests in General Paper 1 (Tort and Criminal Law), Evidence, Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure and Revenue law are particularly welcome.

The salary of the Lecturers will be on the scale £11,833 to £15,088 p.a., with the possibility of progression on the Senior Lecturer scale to £19,608 p.a. and the Principal Lecturer scale beyond. All salaries include a London Allowance of £1,393 p.a. and a contributory pension scheme (USS). Appointments will be from 1st January 1988.

Application forms and further details are available from the Sub-Dean, Council of Legal Education, 4 Gray's Inn Place, London WC1R 5DX (Tel: 01-404 5787) on request.

Closing date: Friday 30th October 1987.

LOUGHBOROUGH
UNIVERSITY OF
TECHNOLOGYInstitute of
Engineering Design
LECTURER
IN DESIGN

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Design in the newly-formed Institute of Engineering Design. Applicants should be experienced designers interested in and concerned with systematic comprehensive design should also hold a degree in Engineering. Experience in design teaching would be an asset. Salary in Lecturer Grade A (scale £8,735 - £13,675) or Lecturer Grade E (scale £14,245 - £18,210). Further details and an application form may be obtained from Paul Johnson, Establishment Officer, quoting ref 87/36. Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 3TU

THE LEVERHULME TRUST
RESEARCH AWARDS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS FOR 1988

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Awards of up to £6,800 to persons experienced in their own field pursuing their own investigations (but not higher degrees or equivalent).

Awards tenable for 3 months to 2 years. No subject of enquiry excluded. Applicants must have been educated in the U.K. or other part of the Commonwealth and be normally resident in the U.K.

Application form F2.A. Closing date Monday, 16th November 1987.

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Awards of up to £4,625 a year for 1 or 2 years to enable persons to complete a piece of research. Applicants must have attained the age of 60 at the time of taking up the award and have recently held academic positions in universities or other institutions of similar status in the U.K.

Applications form F6.A. Closing date Tuesday, 1st December 1987.

Applications on the appropriate forms must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than the date specified and cannot be considered if arriving after that date.

Application forms and further information from The Secretary, Research Awards Advisory Committee, The Leverhulme Trust, 15-19 New Fetter Lane, London EC4A 3NR. Telephone 01-822 6952.

MORRISON'S
ACADEMY
TEACHER OF GEOGRAPHY

A reallocation of duties means that there will be a vacancy within the Geography Department from 11 January 1988. The person appointed should be able to contribute to the teaching of Geography across all secondary school classes. Plans are currently in hand to develop Standard Grade courses while large numbers take Geography at Higher Grade and for the Certificate of Sixth Year Studies. Staff in the school are expected to support co-curricular activities and it may be possible to involve the successful candidate in the life of a boarding house.

Salary will be at the appropriate point on the Scottish Teachers Salary Scale, to which is added a Morrisonian element, and applicants must be registered or eligible for registration, with the General Teaching Council.

Letters of application and curriculum vitae should be sent with the names of two professional referees by 30 October to the Rector, Morrison's Academy, Crieff, Perthshire, PH7 3AN.

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BURSARSHIP

The College proposes to appoint a Home Bursar responsible for the domestic affairs of the college, to take up office from 1st April, 1988. The post which will be held with an Official Fellowship of the College, is open to men and women.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Vice-Rector to whom applications, with the names of not more than three referees, should be sent not later than 7th November 1987.

PLAYER/TEACHER
OF INDIAN
PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

Re-Advertisement
A teacher of Indian percussion instruments (including tabla) is required to join a team of three teachers of tabla and harmonium. Knowledge and experience of playing and teaching instruments such as tabla, mridanga, etc. will be an advantage. You should possess sufficient local skill to demonstrate where necessary. Duties, to commence as soon as possible, include teaching small groups, school, coaching one of the Academy's 'Rock Centre' and giving demonstration concerts in schools, as well as a commitment to involvement in the local community. Qualified teachers will be based on Main Professional Grade, and will be teachers on a special instructor's scale. Currently under review. Successful candidates will be considered for a second year.

Applications and further details are available from Mrs. Margaret White, Organiser of Instrumental Music, T. P. Davies Centre for Teachers, Rzeszow, Glibor Mils, Marlingham Lane, Bedford, telephone Bedford 403635 to whom completed forms should be returned by 14th October 1987.

City of Bradford Metropolitan Council

[illegible]

صلى الله عليه وسلم

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0293-782961 (9.30am-5.30pm)
(Regional Advisory Centres throughout the UK)
THE NOBEL CLINIC, Cumberland House,
39 Brighton Road, Horley, Surrey RH6 7HH
(1 Mile from Gatwick Airport)

Trempolino triumphs as British are routed

From Michael Seely
Paris

Reference Point, widely expected to complete a British treble following Rainbow Quest and Dancing Brave, trailed in a dispirited eighth, beaten 20 lengths behind Trempolino, in the Truhouse Forte Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at a sultry Longchamp yesterday.

Pat Eddery, gaining his third consecutive victory and his fourth in total in the world's most demanding Flat race, said afterwards: "Trempolino was always cruising. He was running away in the straight and I had to go to the front a furlong and a half from home. Dancing Brave won easily as well, but this was different."

Trempolino's winning time of two minutes 26.3 seconds knocked 1.1 seconds off Dancing Brave's 1986 record.

Afterwards Steve Caubren, echoing the despair of 15,000 British fans, commented: "I had difficulty in fighting off the Aga Khan's second pace-maker, let alone the good horses. He's gone. I didn't think it would happen to him, but it did."

André Fabre, the winning trainer, was the coolest man on the track. "Reference Point is a great horse," he said. "But the Arc is also great. And I trained Trempolino specially for the race." And the ghost of outstanding French trainers of the past will now doubtless be saluting the new young genius of the Paris turf.

The moment of disastrous truth for Reference Point, who started one of the shortest-priced favourites in the history of the race at 7-10, arrived two furlongs from home as Staraniya, Triptych and Orban challenged, with Eddery also launching Trempolino's attack as the winner stretched remorselessly for the post.

Tony Bin stayed on strongly to finish second, two lengths behind Triptych, three lengths away in third place, was followed across the line by Mitto, Tabayan and Orban.

Fabre has already made his mark in Britain this season when winning the Sussex Stakes with Soviet Star. Talking about his victory, he said: "Horses bred on these lines should always improve with racing. They're gaining experience and confidence all the time."

As for Eddery, what more is there to say about the man, to whom Khaled Abdullah is reported to have given a £2 million contract for three years, as he powers his way relentlessly towards his sixth championship.

"I had to fancy him a lot," Eddery said. "I know he was receiving 7lb from Natroun when winning in the Niel. But what he did in a slowly run race, and the way in which he did it was quite remarkable."

Trempolino will now attempt to succeed where last year's winner, Dancing Brave, failed against Manila in the 1½-mile Breeders' Cup Turf.

to be run this year at Hollywood Park on November 21. The three-year-old will still be trained by Fabre on that occasion but will then be handed over to the care of Charlie Whittingham, the "Bald Eagle".

Mitto ran a marvellous race to finish fourth and Michael

Big race result

TRUHOUSE FORTÉ PRIX DE L'ARC DE TRIOMPHE (Group 1) 2423,280 (m 4)

TREMPOLINO ch c Shapen Up - Triptych (P de Moussac) 3-8-11

Pat Eddery

TONY BIN b c Kampala - Severn

Bridge (Alemanno White Star) 4-8-4 C Aermssen

TRIPTYCH b m Riverman - Trillion

(A Clora) 5-9-1 A Cruz

ALSO RAN: Mitto (4th), Tabayan

(5th), Orban (6th), Teresa (7th),

Reference Point (8th), Natroun (9th),

Staraniya (10th), Groom Dancer

(11th), 11 runs, 2, 1st, 31 A Fabre.

Par-Mutuel (1st stake): 21.00; 4.20,

4.40, 2.00, 2.00, 2.00, 2.00

28.30cc.

Roberts said it all when he

commented: "He came there

with a chance two furlongs out

but then tired. He got the trip

all right, but he was ring

rusty." Mitto, of course, is

also bound for California next

month.

Triptych's attempt to be-

come the biggest prize-money

earner in European racing

history ended in gallant

failure. On the fast going, Patrick

Biancone's five-year-old mare

was unable to show the

acceleration which has re-

cently won her the Match-

maker International and the

Phoenix Champion Stakes.

Tony Cruz brought her with

an immaculately-timed run to

challenge two furlongs from

home but she was then

outpaced.

And finally Henry Cecil.

Louis Freedman and all at

Warren Place must surely

derive consolation from the

fact that Reference Point lost

little caste in his defeat at the

end of a long season, which

has seen him win the Derby,

the King George VI and

Queen Elizabeth Diamond

Stakes and the St. Leger.

"I had an inner feeling that

this might happen," said Mr

Freedman, "but at the end of

the day, we just had to come."

Once again the unique

position of the Arc in the racing

calendar and the demands

placed by its testing nature

have proved too much for one

of our Derby winners.

Reference Point was not the

only major English disap-

pointment of the meeting.

Ajda, the champion sprinter,

started 3-10 for the Prix de

l'Abbaye but faded from half-

way to finish seventh behind

the Irish-trained filly, Polonia.

There were bright spots for

the visitors, though, with John

Dunlop's Ashayer beating the

crack French filly Riviere

D'Or in the Prix Marcel

Boussac and Alec Stewart's

Wajib leading home Shaikiya

and Shady Heights in the

Prix du Rond-Point for an Eng-

lish-trained 1-2-3.

Racing, pages 40-41



Hatful of hype: Mighty Joe Not-So-Young hits town (Photograph: Julian Herbert)

Big Joe puts on the aggro

By Andrew Longmore

Three and a half years after scuffling off to Australia, married by the courts, his ex-wife but few others, boxing's biggest whipping boy landed on British soil early yesterday morning. Joe Bugner is back.

Given that he is the most hated fighter in the history of British boxing, it was an Australian citizen and has come 12,000 miles to knock out our beloved Frank, he was given quite a hero's welcome. At least he was not arrested.

Some last-minute fancy footwork by a combined team of promoters and politicians had averted that possibility and the visiting corps of politicians were used solely to guide their charge, the destroyer alongside the Ark Royal, through the massed ranks of photographers. Not a handclasp in sight, just the traditional cries of the anxious pressman. "How are you, Joe?" "Good to see you again, Joe." "This way, Joe." "Once more, over here, Joe." Bugner probably did not realise he had so many long-lost brothers in Britain.

Traditional garb of native land

For someone who, at 37, is at an age when most boxers are thinking of taking up a more sensible career, and who had just travelled for 30 hours, Bugner looked in remarkably good shape.

Dressed in the traditional garb of his native land, jeans, waistcoat and bushhat - "Paul Hoggan's stuff wouldn't fit me, this is all my own gear" - he is now "18 stone plus", though he did not say plus what, and will be down to 17½ stone by the day of the fight. Certainly if his first press conference was anything to go by Big Joe's mouth has not aged one syllable since he left these shores.

"I think the secret of this fight is the strength of the two fighters involved. If I put enough aggro on Bruno, which I intend to do, then it will be very one-sided," he announced. "I intend to knock him out."

Asked if he thought he was too old to be considered a realistic world title contender, he replied: "I've said that about Archie Moore and he was the world heavyweight title at 39. As far as I am concerned I am here to do a job and the 12 years difference in age between myself and Bruno might tell to my advantage in that I can show up his inexperience. I have the strength, the size and the ability to beat him."

Marginal error on history

Apart from a marginal error on his boxing history - it was Jersey Joe Walcott not Archie Moore - Bugner was in aggressive and customarily unmoderate form. He has always been a good talker. The problem for him has been that the fighting seldom lived up either to the talk or to the image his awesome physique created.

Bugner was expected to do what Frank Bruno generally has done: dispose of opponents with one flex of an enormous bicep.

But Bugner, flanked by his wife and chief negotiator, Marlene, and co-promoters, Barry Hearn and Mickey Duff, was more defensive about the legal implications of his reappearance in Britain.

He opened the conference by saying that he was "disgusted and ashamed" at his treatment by a national daily, which has been running a series of articles by his former wife Melody, and that he wanted to clear the air once and for all about the alimony payment and the contempt of court which could have made him subject to arrest.

"If there is going to be any rubbish written about that, then I want it out now because I am here for a fight not to talk about that. My solicitors are here now and they have settled the financial differences with my first wife," he said. Naivete was always one of his more attractive characteristics.

Whether Bugner's differences with the British boxing fan will be settled as easily remains to be seen. Bugner claims that he still has a lot of fans in Britain, but he is also preparing for a familiar chorus at White Hart Lane on October 24. "I have been bound since 1971 so I have got used to the sound," he said before climbing into his waiting limousine.

Cue for two auditions for the Hateley role

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Cyrille Regis and Mick Harford will today be summoned to join the England football squad. Bobby Robson is expected to invite both of them to claim the role of the understudy for the injured Mark Hateley during the European Championship tie against Turkey at Wembley on Wednesday week.

Regis, who collected the last of his four caps at the beginning of Robson's reign five years ago, rediscovered his form during Coventry City's FA Cup run last season. His initial reward was to be selected for the Football League squad in August for the cen-

tenary fixture against the Rest of the World.

Harford, the leader of Luton Town's attack, has attracted the attentions of the country's most powerful clubs. Having yet to make his international debut, he has been promoted above Alan Smith, of Arsenal, who will almost certainly be included in the England B side to play in Malta on the same day.

Robson, who went to see Harford for himself on Saturday, says: "I need a player like Mark Hateley who would give us an alternative. Regis and Harford are similar in

More crowd trouble

By Martin Searby

Scarborough must be pondering the value of leaving the security of non-League football to enter the fourth division after a third bout of crowd trouble at their Seamer Road ground.

Police had to draw truncheons during the League game against Burnley on Saturday after smoke bombs were thrown.

Twenty-nine people were arrested and the second half

was delayed by seven minutes.

Scarborough have already faced an FA inquiry into crowd trouble on the opening day of the season when a Wolverhampton Wanderers supporter falling through the roof of the enclosure. More than 20 people were arrested at that match.

The FA's judgment exonerated Scarborough, but Wolves were fined £5,000

style and it is a case of picking someone for this occasion. It is difficult to choose between them."

Regis, he believes, is the more talented all-round player. Harford is stronger in the air. Both of them must be prepared to wait in the queue behind his current preferences, Lineker and Beardsley. England's manager will also personally check the form of Glenn Hoddle, Hateley's colleague at Monaco.

Robson refutes the suggestion that the career of Hoddle, who has been omitted for only three internationals in the last two years, may be drawing to a close. Yes, Hoddle's performance in the game against St Etienne on Wednesday could represent a significant signpost on Neil Webb's road to the future.

"I have to make a team decision about Hoddle," Robson admitted. "Young Webb is playing exceptionally well for Nottingham Forest and he is in very good form. But against Turkey at Wembley, Glenn is just the kind of player who could win the match for us."

More football, page 40

Four-game surge gives Davis title

By Steve Acton

Steve Davis needed only four frames yesterday to convert his 8-5 overnight advantage into a crushing win over Cliff Thorburn in the Fidelity Unit Trusts International snooker final at Stoke, winning 12-5 at a canter. His 33rd major title earned him £40,000.

Thorburn's hopes of improving his sorry record against Davis - he has now won only once in their nine tournament meetings - disappeared on Saturday as Davis forged 6-1 ahead aided by a glittering seventh frame total clearance of 140. That effort broke Davis' own tournament record break by five points.

At 8-3 down Thorburn's cause seemed hopeless but he finished Saturday's play by reducing his deficit by two frames and when Davis missed a red in the opening frame yesterday Thorburn immediately had the opportunity to cut out the arrears again.

Davis, however, allowed him only seven points in the next frame before going on to take the season's first ranking title, with ten frames to spare.

SCORES: S. Davis (eng) b C Thorburn 12-5. Frame scores (Davis first): 65-87, 124-54, 104-44, 84-41, 74-5, 0-49, 27-58, 64-20, 9-41, 23-76, 24, 66-7, 102-24, 56-38.

Jarvis can claim World Cup place

Paul Jarvis has an early chance to stake his claim for a World Cup cricket position when England play the first of two warm-up matches in Rawalpindi today.

The Yorkshire fast bowler, aged 22, looked very fit yesterday as England impressed in their second three-hour training session of the weekend.

Jarvis, yet to play for England and only here because of Graham Dilley's side injury, has clearly recovered after being one of the first players to go down with stomach trouble last week. Considering their delicate health, England are shaping up well for Friday's opening Group B encounter with West Indies at Gujranwala.

Their determination was underlined when their batsmen Graham Gooch and Tim Robinson, and the all-rounder, Philip DeFreitas, reported for extra practice yesterday afternoon. Yet almost every morning there is a new name on the sick list.

Yesterday it was the opener, Chris Broad, who had a temperature of 101 over the weekend and is unlikely to be playing against the Prime Minister's XI today.

England had hoped to give

Lillee back in action

Perth (Reuter) - The pace, the action and the scowl were all still in evidence when Dennis Lillee returned to Australian cricket on Saturday after a three-year absence.

The 38-year-old opened the bowling for Western Australia's Scarborough in their grade match against Subiaco. He had to wait until his 21st over to take a wicket. He finished with four for 70 off 29 overs.

Lillee looked as fit and strong as when he retired in 1984, if a bit baldier. He declined to say afterwards whether he would be prepared to play Sheffield Shield cricket for the state.

Lillee, one of the greatest fast bowlers in cricketing history, took a world record 355 wickets in 70 Tests. Ian Botham has since overtaken Lillee's haul.

Comfort for Brand and record for Strange

By Mitchell Platts
Golf Correspondent

Gordon J Brand, the only golfer among the six finalists not to have been involved in Europe's Ryder Cup triumph, savoured success when he led England to victory in the Dunhill Cup with a superb score of 64 on the Old Course at St Andrews yesterday.

Yet even that performance, which secured for England a 2-1 victory over Scotland, dimmed in comparison with the 62 which Curtis Strange, of the United States, put together to establish a course record. Since Dunhill had already presented Roger Davis, of Australia, with a watch on Friday in recognition of his 63 - which lowered the record by two shots - the sponsors were compelled to hastily find another for Strange.

"There is no greater place in the world to hold a course record than St Andrews," Strange said. "I'm tickled to death about it, although I cannot claim to be that happy about finishing third in the competition."

Scotland had eliminated the United States in the semi-finals on Saturday but their Ryder Cup threesome of Gordon Brand Junior, Sandy Lyle and Sam Torrance were un-

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	370	4	10	340	3
2	411	4	11	370	4
3	371	4	12	316	3
4	463	5	13	328	4
5	463	5	14	457	5
6	416	4	15	413	4
7	372	4	16	381	3
8	173	3	17	381	4
9	356	4	18	354	4

Out: 3,501 36 In: 3,432 36

Total parage: 6,933 Par: 72

Record rounds

Curtis Strange (62)

Out: 3-4-3 4-5-4 3-2-3= 31

In: 3-2-3 4-5-3 4-4-3= 31

Rodger Davis (63)

Out: 4-3-3 3-4-4 3-3-3= 30

In: 2-3-4 4-4-4 4-4-4= 33

● Bold denotes scores better than par.

able to hold England. Nick Faldo moved past Lyle with a 66 to a 69 and Brand's sparkling round in the benign conditions ensured for him a five-shot win over Torrance.

Brand Junior provided Scotland with their only win by beating Howard Clark.

So the three English musketeers won £62,000 each, while their Scottish counterparts collected a not too unhealthy £30,500 for finishing runners-up in this medal match-play event. Faldo inspired England from the front, collecting seven birdies, and Lyle simply could not peg back his opponent after a two-

shots swing at the sixth. There Faldo wedged to six feet for a birdie, three after Lyle had driven into a fairway bunker to take five.

There was no holding the rejuvenated Brand. He has had a frustrating year, after enjoying such success in 1986 when he was runner-up in the Open championship at Turnberry, but he regained his form with a vengeance. He even holed a five-run shot of 175 yards for a birdie at the 13th where he had driven into a bunker. In all Brand gathered six birdies and also an eagle three at the fifth where he holed from 45 feet.

Strange notched ten birdies, slaughtering Greg Norman by eight shots, as the United States beat Australia 2-1 in the play-off for third place. "I was as nervous on the last two holes as I would be coming down the stretch in front at any tournament," Strange added. "I have to say that the more you appreciate it and realize how fabulous it is."

RESULTS: Semi-finals: Scotland to United States 2-0; G Torrance 69 b G Strange 72; S Lyle 70 b M O'Meara 71; G Brand Jr 73 b D A Weir 70; England to Australia 2-1; H Clark 70 b S Bunting 74; G J Brand 69 lost to G Norman 68; N Faldo 71 b R Davis 72; Third place play-off: US to Australia 2-1; M O'Meara 71 b S Bunting 72; D A Weir 71 lost to R Davis 70; G Strange 62 (course record) b G Norman 70; Faldo completed Scotland 1-1; Faldo 68 b Lyle 69; G J Brand 64 b Torrance 69; Clark 73 lost to G Brand Jr 69.

Simple approach for Brown

Columbus (Reuter) - Ken Brown, of Scotland, mastered the gusting winds here on Saturday and gained a five-stroke lead at 12-under-par 198 after three rounds of the Southern Open golf tournament. Brown shot four birdies in his third-round score of one-under-par 69.

"On a day like this you don't try to do anything spectacular," said Brown, who is chasing his first victory after

four years of playing on the US tour. "You don't try to hit the hero shot. Swirling winds made Saturday difficult for scoring, as only five players shot under par-70. By comparison, Thursday's perfect conditions allowed 73 players under-par scores."

Hale Irwin and Mike Hulbert, both of the United States, were tied for second place on seven-under-par 203, while the Masters champion

Larry Mize was in fourth place on 205.

"I'm just going to relax, play my golf and not try to make any mistakes," said Brown.

LEADING THREE ROUND SCORES: (US unless stated; 18 h R Brown) 69, 69, 69, 205; H Irwin 68, 68, 68; M Hulbert 69, 69, 69, 205; L Mize 70, 69, 70, 205; M Lyle 70, 68, 69, 205; R Caldwell 69, 67, 70, 206; G J Brand 69 lost to G Norman 68; N Faldo 71 b R Davis 72; Third place play